

《概率论与数理统计》

习 题 解 答

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目 录

第一章	随机事件及其概率	1
第二章	随机变量及其分布	9
第三章	随机变量的数字特征	25
第四章	正态分布	33
第五章	样本及抽样分布	40
第六章	参数估计	43
第七章	假设检验	54

第一章 随机事件及其概率

1、解：(1) $S = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$

(2) $S = \{2, 3, 4, \dots\}$

(3) $S = \{H, TH, TTH, \dots\}$

(4) $S = \{HH, HT, T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6\}$

2、设 A, B 是两个事件，已知 $P(A) = \frac{1}{4}, P(B) = \frac{1}{2}, P(AB) = \frac{1}{8}$ ，求 $P(A \cup B)$ ， $P(\overline{AB})$ ， $P(\overline{AB})$ ， $P[(A \cup B)(\overline{AB})]$

解： $\because P(A) = \frac{1}{4}, P(B) = \frac{1}{2}, P(AB) = \frac{1}{8}$

$$\therefore P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$P(\overline{AB}) = P(B) - P(AB) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$P(\overline{AB}) = 1 - P(AB) = 1 - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$P[(A \cup B)(\overline{AB})] = P[(A \cup B) - (AB)]$$

$$= P(A \cup B) - P(AB) \quad (AB \subset A \cup B)$$

$$= \frac{5}{8} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

3、解：用 A 表示事件“取到的三位数不包含数字 1”

$$P(A) = \frac{C_8^1 C_9^1 C_9^1}{900} = \frac{8 \times 9 \times 9}{900} = \frac{18}{25}$$

4、在仅由 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 组成且每个数字至多出现一次的全体三位数字中，任取一个三位数，(1) 该数是奇数的概率；(2) 求该数大于 330 的概率。

解：用 A 表示事件“取到的三位数是奇数”，用 B 表示事件“取到的三位数大于 330”

$$(1) P(A) = \frac{C_3^1 C_4^1 C_4^1}{C_5^1 A_5^2} = \frac{3 \times 4 \times 4}{5 \times 5 \times 4} = 0.48$$

$$2) P(B) = \frac{C_2^1 A_5^2 + C_2^1 C_4^1}{C_5^1 A_5^2} = \frac{2 \times 5 \times 4 + 1 \times 2 \times 4}{5 \times 5 \times 4} = 0.48$$

5、袋中有 5 只白球，4 只红球，3 只黑球，在其中任取 4 只，求下列事件的概率

(1) 4 只中恰有 2 只白球，1 只红球，1 只黑球；

(2) 4 只中至少有 2 只红球；

(3) 4 只中没有白球

解：用 A 表示事件“4 只中恰有 2 只白球，1 只红球，1 只黑球”

$$(1) P(A) = \frac{C_5^2 C_4^1 C_3^1}{C_{12}^4} = \frac{120}{495} = \frac{8}{33}$$

(2) 用 B 表示事件“4 只中至少有 2 只红球”

$$P(B) = \frac{C_4^2 C_8^2 + C_4^3 C_8^1 + C_4^4}{C_{12}^4} = \frac{67}{165} \quad \text{或} \quad P(B) = 1 - \frac{C_4^1 C_8^3 + C_4^4}{C_{12}^4} = \frac{201}{495} = \frac{67}{165}$$

(3) 用 C 表示事件“4 只中没有白球”

$$P(C) = \frac{C_7^4}{C_{12}^4} = \frac{35}{495} = \frac{7}{99}$$

6、解：用 A 表示事件“某一特定的销售点得到 k 张提货单”

$$P(A) = \frac{C_n^k (M-1)^{n-k}}{M^n}$$

7、解：用 A 表示事件“3 只球至少有 1 只配对”，B 表示事件“没有配对”

$$(1) P(A) = \frac{3+1}{3 \times 2 \times 1} = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{或} \quad P(A) = 1 - \frac{2 \times 1 \times 1}{3 \times 2 \times 1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(2) P(B) = \frac{2 \times 1 \times 1}{3 \times 2 \times 1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

8、(1) 设 $P(A) = 0.5, P(B) = 0.3, P(AB) = 0.1$ ，求

$P(A|B), P(B|A), P(\bar{A}|B), P(\bar{A}|\bar{A}), B$

$P(AB|A \cup B), P(A|AB)$ ；

(2) 袋中有 6 只白球，5 只红球每次在袋中任取一只球，若取到白球，放回，并放入 1 只白球，若取到红球不放回也不再放回另外的球，连续取球四次，求第一、二次取到白球且第三、四次取到红球的概率。

解 $P(A) = 0.5, P(B) = 0.3, P(AB) = 0.1$

$$(1) P(AB) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.1}{0.3} = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.1}{0.5} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = 0.5 + 0.3 - 0.1 = 0.7$$

$$P(A|A \cup B) = \frac{P[A(A \cup B)]}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{P(A \cup AB)}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{0.5}{0.7} = \frac{5}{7}$$

$$P(AB|A \cup B) = \frac{P[(AB)(A \cup B)]}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A \cup B)} = \frac{0.1}{0.7} = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$P(A|AB) = \frac{P[A(AB)]}{P(AB)} = \frac{P(AB)}{P(AB)} = 1$$

(2) 设 $A_i = \{\text{第}i\text{次取到白球}\}$ $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, $B = \{\text{第一、二次取到白球且第三、四次取到红球}\}$, $B = A_1 A_2 \bar{A}_3 \bar{A}_4$

$$\begin{aligned} P(B) &= P(A_1 A_2 \bar{A}_3 \bar{A}_4) = P(A_1)P(A_2|A_1)P(\bar{A}_3|A_1 A_2)P(\bar{A}_4|A_1 A_2 A_3) \\ &= \frac{6}{11} \times \frac{7}{12} \times \frac{5}{13} \times \frac{4}{12} = \frac{840}{20592} = 0.0408 \end{aligned}$$

9、解：用 A 表示事件“取到的两只球中至少有 1 只红球”， B 表示事件“两只都是红球”

$$\text{方法 1} \quad P(A) = 1 - \frac{C_2^2}{C_4^2} = \frac{5}{6}, \quad P(B) = \frac{C_2^2}{C_4^2} = \frac{1}{6}, \quad P(AB) = P(B) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{5}{6}} = \frac{1}{5}$$

方法 2 在减缩样本空间中计算

$$P(B|A) = \frac{1}{5}$$

10、解： A 表示事件“一病人以为自己患了癌症”， B 表示事件“病人确实患了癌症”

$$\text{由已知得, } P(AB) = 0.05, P(A\bar{B}) = 0.45, P(\bar{A}B) = 0.10, P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = 0.40$$

(1) $\because A = AB \cup A\bar{B}$, AB 与 $A\bar{B}$ 互斥

$$\therefore P(A) = P(AB \cup A\bar{B}) = P(AB) + P(A\bar{B}) = 0.05 + 0.45 = 0.5$$

$$\text{同理} \quad P(B) = P(AB \cup \bar{A}B) = P(AB) + P(\bar{A}B) = 0.05 + 0.1 = 0.15$$

$$(2) \quad P(B|A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.05}{0.5} = 0.1$$

$$(3) P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A) = 1 - 0.5 = 0.5, \quad P(B|\bar{A}) = \frac{P(\bar{A}B)}{P(\bar{A})} = \frac{0.1}{0.5} = 0.2$$

$$(4) P(\bar{B}) = 1 - P(B) = 1 - 0.15 = 0.85, \quad P(A|\bar{B}) = \frac{P(A\bar{B})}{P(\bar{B})} = \frac{0.45}{0.85} = \frac{9}{17}$$

$$(5) P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.05}{0.15} = \frac{1}{3}$$

11、解：用 A 表示事件“任取 6 张，排列结果为 ginger”

$$\therefore P(A) = \frac{A_2^2 A_2^1 A_3^1 A_3^1}{A_{11}^6} = \frac{1}{9240}$$

12、据统计，对于某一种的两种症状：症状 A、症状 B，有 20% 的人只有症状 A，有 30% 的人只有症状 B，有 10% 的人两种症状都有，其他的人两种症状都没有，在患这种疾病的人群中随机的选一人，求

- (1) 该人两种症状都没有的概率；
- (2) 该人至少有一种症状的概率；
- (3) 已知该人有症状 B，求该人有两种症状的概率。

解：用 A 表示事件“该种疾病具有症状 A”，B 表示事件“该种疾病具有症状 B”

$$\text{由已知 } P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = 0.2, \quad P(\bar{A}B) = 0.3, \quad P(AB) = 0.1$$

$$(1) \text{ 设 } C = \{\text{该人两种症状都没有}\}, \quad \therefore C = \bar{A}\bar{B}$$

$$\because S = \bar{A}\bar{B} \cup \bar{A}B \cup AB \cup A\bar{B}, \quad \text{且 } \bar{A}\bar{B}, \bar{A}B, AB, A\bar{B} \text{ 互斥}$$

$$\therefore P(C) = P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = 1 - P(\bar{A}B) - P(AB) - P(A\bar{B}) = 1 - 0.3 - 0.1 - 0.2 = 0.4$$

$$\text{或 } \because A \cup B = \bar{A}\bar{B} \cup \bar{A}B \cup AB, \quad \text{且 } \bar{A}\bar{B}, \bar{A}B, AB \text{ 互斥}$$

$$\therefore P(A \cup B) = P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) + P(\bar{A}B) + P(AB) = 0.2 + 0.3 + 0.1 = 0.6$$

$$\text{即 } P(C) = P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - 0.6 = 0.4$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } D = \{\text{该人至少有一种症状}\}, \quad \therefore D = A \cup B$$

$$\because A \cup B = \bar{A}\bar{B} \cup \bar{A}B \cup AB, \quad \text{且 } \bar{A}\bar{B}, \bar{A}B, AB \text{ 互斥}$$

$$\text{即 } P(D) = P(A \cup B) = P(\bar{A}\bar{B}) + P(\bar{A}B) + P(AB) = 0.2 + 0.3 = 0.5$$

$$(3) \text{ 设 } E = \{\text{已知该人有症状 B，求该人有两种症状}\}, \quad \therefore E = AB|B$$

$$B = AB \cup \bar{A}B, \quad AB, \bar{A}B \text{ 互斥}$$

$$P(B) = P(AB \cup \bar{A}B) = P(AB) + P(\bar{A}B) = 0.1 + 0.3 = 0.4$$

$$\text{即 } P(E) = P(A|B) = \frac{P[(A \cap B) \cap B]}{P(B)} = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{0.1}{0.4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

13、解：用 B 表示“讯号无误差地被接受”

A_i 表示事件“讯号由第 i 条通讯线输入”， $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$,

$$P(A_1) = 0.4, P(A_2) = 0.3, P(A_3) = 0.1, P(A_4) = 0.2;$$

$$P(B|A_1) = 0.9998, P(B|A_2) = 0.9999, P(B|A_3) = 0.9997, P(B|A_4) = 0.9996$$

由全概率公式得

$$P(B) = \sum_{i=1}^4 P(A_i) P(B|A_i) = 0.4 \times 0.9998 + 0.3 \times 0.9999 + 0.1 \times 0.9997 + 0.2 \times 0.9996 = 0.999809$$

14、一种用来检验 50 岁以上的人是否患有关节炎的检验法，对于确实患有关节炎的病人，有 85%给出了正确的结果；而对于已知未患关节炎的人有 4%会认为他患关节炎，已知人群中有 10%的人患有关节炎，问一名被检验者经检验，认为它没有关节炎，而他却患有关节炎的概率。

解：用 A 表示事件“确实患有关节炎的人”，B 表示事件“检验患有关节炎的人”

C 表示事件：“一名被检验者经检验，认为它没有关节炎，而他却患有关节炎”

所求为 $P(C) = P(\bar{B}|A)$ ，由已知 $P(A) = 0.1$ ， $P(B|A) = 0.85$ ， $P(B|\bar{A}) = 0.04$

$$\text{则 } P(\bar{A}) = 0.9, P(\bar{B}|A) = 0.15, P(\bar{B}|\bar{A}) = 0.96$$

由贝叶斯公式得

$$P(A|\bar{B}) = \frac{P(A)P(\bar{B}|A)}{P(A)P(\bar{B}|A) + P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B}|\bar{A})} = \frac{0.1 \times 0.15}{0.1 \times 0.15 + 0.9 \times 0.96} = 0.017$$

15、解：用 D 表示事件“程序因计算机发生故障被打坏”

A、B、C 分别表示事件“程序交与打字机 A、B、C 打字”

由已知得 $P(A) = 0.6$ ， $P(B) = 0.3$ ， $P(C) = 0.1$ ；

$$P(D|A) = 0.01, P(D|B) = 0.05, P(D|C) = 0.04$$

由贝叶斯公式得

$$P(A|D) = \frac{P(A)P(D|A)}{P(A)P(D|A) + P(B)P(D|B) + P(C)P(D|C)}$$

$$= \frac{0.6 \times 0.01}{0.6 \times 0.01 + 0.3 \times 0.05 + 0.1 \times 0.04} = \frac{6}{25} = 0.24$$

$$P(B|D) = \frac{P(B)P(D|B)}{P(A)P(D|A) + P(B)P(D|B) + P(C)P(D|C)}$$

$$= \frac{0.3 \times 0.05}{0.6 \times 0.01 + 0.3 \times 0.05 + 0.1 \times 0.04} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6$$

$$P(C|D) = \frac{P(C)P(D|C)}{P(A)P(D|A) + P(B)P(D|B) + P(C)P(D|C)}$$

$$= \frac{0.1 \times 0.04}{0.6 \times 0.01 + 0.3 \times 0.05 + 0.1 \times 0.04} = \frac{6}{25} = 0.16$$

16、解：用 A 表示事件“收到可信讯息”，B 表示事件“由密码钥匙传送讯息”

由已知得 $P(A) = 0.95$ ， $P(\bar{A}) = 0.05$ ， $P(B|A) = 1$ ， $P(B|\bar{A}) = 0.001$

由贝叶斯公式得

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A)P(B|A)}{P(A)P(B|A) + P(\bar{A})P(B|\bar{A})} = \frac{0.95 \times 1}{0.95 \times 1 + 0.05 \times 0.001} \approx 0.999947$$

17、解：用 A 表示事件“第一次得 H”，B 表示事件“第二次得 H”，

C 表示事件“两次得同一面”

$$\text{则 } P(A) = \frac{1}{2}, P(B) = \frac{1}{2}, P(C) = \frac{1+1}{2^2} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$P(AB) = \frac{1}{2^2} = \frac{1}{4}, P(BC) = \frac{1}{2^2} = \frac{1}{4}, P(AC) = \frac{1}{2^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore P(AB) = P(A)P(B), P(BC) = P(B)P(C), P(AC) = P(A)P(C)$$

\therefore A, B, C 两两独立

$$\text{而 } P(ABC) = \frac{1}{4}, P(ABC) \neq P(A)P(B)P(C)$$

\therefore A, B, C 不是相互独立的

18、解：用 A 表示事件“运动员 A 进球”，B 表示事件“运动员 B 进球”，

C 表示事件“运动员 C 进球”，

由已知得 $P(A) = 0.5$ ， $P(B) = 0.7$ ， $P(C) = 0.6$

则 $P(\bar{A}) = 0.5$, $P(\bar{B}) = 0.3$, $P(\bar{C}) = 0.4$

(1) 设 $D_1 = \{\text{恰有一人进球}\}$, 则 $D_1 = \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} \cup \bar{A}B\bar{C} \cup \bar{A}\bar{B}C$ 且 $\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}, \bar{A}B\bar{C}, \bar{A}\bar{B}C$ 互斥

$$\therefore P(D_1) = P(\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} \cup \bar{A}B\bar{C} \cup \bar{A}\bar{B}C)$$

$$= P(\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}) + P(\bar{A}B\bar{C}) + P(\bar{A}\bar{B}C)$$

$$= P(A)P(\bar{B})P(\bar{C}) + P(\bar{A})P(B)P(\bar{C}) + P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B})P(C)$$

(A,B,C相互独立)

$$= 0.5 \times 0.3 \times 0.4 + 0.5 \times 0.7 \times 0.4 + 0.5 \times 0.3 \times 0.6 = 0.29$$

(2) 设 $D_2 = \{\text{恰有二人进球}\}$, 则 $D_2 = ABC \cup \bar{A}BC \cup A\bar{B}C$ 且 $ABC, \bar{A}BC, A\bar{B}C$ 互斥

$$\therefore P(D_2) = P(ABC \cup \bar{A}BC \cup A\bar{B}C)$$

$$= P(ABC) + P(\bar{A}BC) + P(A\bar{B}C)$$

$$= P(A)P(B)P(\bar{C}) + P(\bar{A})P(B)P(C) + P(A)P(\bar{B})P(C)$$

(A,B,C相互独立)

$$= 0.5 \times 0.7 \times 0.4 + 0.5 \times 0.7 \times 0.6 + 0.5 \times 0.3 \times 0.6 = 0.44$$

(3) 设 $D_3 = \{\text{至少有一人进球}\}$, 则 $D_3 = A \cup B \cup C$

$$\therefore P(D_3) = P(A \cup B \cup C)$$

$$= 1 - P(\overline{A \cup B \cup C})$$

$$= 1 - P(\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C})$$

$$= 1 - P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B})P(\bar{C}) \quad (\because \bar{A}, \bar{B}, \bar{C} \text{ 相互独立})$$

$$= 1 - 0.5 \times 0.3 \times 0.4 = 0.4$$

19、解：设 B 表示事件“病人能得救”

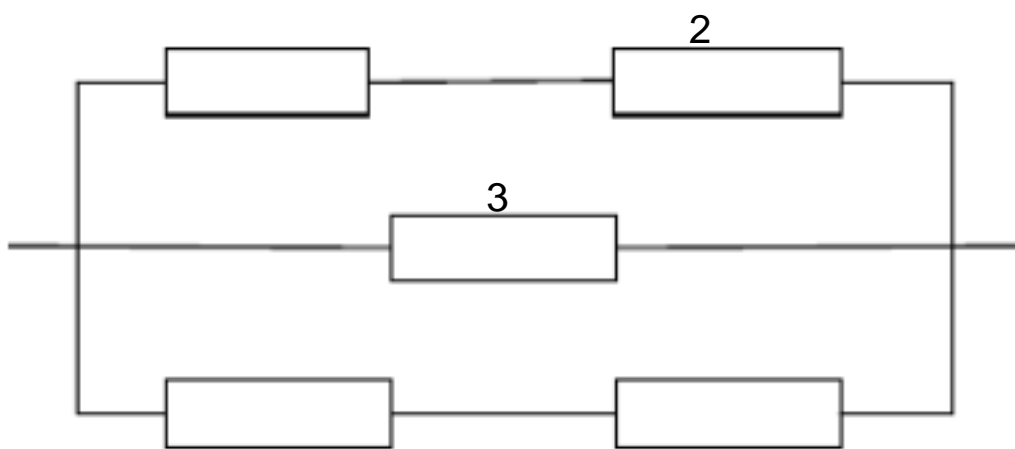
A_i 表示事件“第 i 个供血者具有 A-RH⁺ 血型”, $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$\text{则 } B = A_1 \cup \bar{A}_1 A_2 \cup \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 A_3 \cup \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3 A_4$$

且 $A_1, \bar{A}_1 A_2, \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 A_3, \bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3 A_4$ 互斥, A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 相互独立

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore P(B) &= P(A_1) + P(\overline{A_1}A_2) + P(\overline{A_1}\overline{A_2}A_3) + P(\overline{A_1}\overline{A_2}\overline{A_3}A_4) \\ &= 0.4 + 0.6 \times 0.4 + (0.6)^2 \times 0.4 + (0.6)^3 \times 0.4 = 0.8704\end{aligned}$$

20、一元件（或系统）正常工作的概率称为元件（或系统）的可靠性，如图设有 5 个独立工作的元件 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 按先串联后并联的方式联接（称为串并联系统），设元件的可靠性为 p ，求系统的可靠性。



解：设 $B = \{\text{系统可靠}\}$ ， $A_i = \{\text{元件 } i \text{ 可靠}\}$ ， $i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$

由已知得 $P(A_i) = p (i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$ A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5 相互独立

法 1： $B = A_1A_2 \cup A_3 \cup A_4A_5$

$$\therefore P(B) = P(A_1A_2 \cup A_3 \cup A_4A_5)$$

$$= P(A_1A_2) + P(A_3) + P(A_4A_5) - P(A_1A_2A_3) - P(A_3A_4A_5) - P(A_1A_2A_4A_5) + P(A_1A_2A_3A_4A_5)$$

$$= p^2 + p + p^2 - p^3 - p^3 - p^4 + p^5 \quad (A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5 \text{ 相互独立})$$

$$= 2p^2 + p - 2p^3 - p^4 + p^5$$

法 2： $P(B) = 1 - P(\overline{A_1A_2} \overline{A_3} \overline{A_4A_5})$

$$= 1 - P(\overline{A_1A_2})P(\overline{A_3})P(\overline{A_4A_5}) \quad (A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5 \text{ 相互独立})$$

$$= 1 - [1 - P(A_1A_2)] [1 - P(A_3)] [1 - P(A_4A_5)]$$

$$= 1 - [1 - p^2] [1 - p] [1 - p^2]$$

$(A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5 \text{ 相互独立})$

$$= 1 - (1 - p^2)(1 - p)(1 - p^2) = p^2 + p^2 - p^3 - p^4 + p^5$$

21、用一种检验法检测产品中是否含有某种杂质的效果如下，若真含有杂质检验结果为含有的概率为 0.8；若真不含有杂质检验结果为不含有的概率为 0.9；根据以往的资料知一产品真含有杂质或真不含有杂质的概率分别为 0.4，0.6。今独立地对一产品进行了 3 次检验，结果是 2 次检验认为含有杂质，而有 1 次检验认为不含有杂质，求此产品真含有杂质的概率。

解：用 A 表示事件“真含有杂质”，

用 B 表示事件“3 次检验，结果是 2 次检验认为含有杂质，而有 1 次检验认为不含有杂质”

由已知得 $P(A) = 0.4$ ， $P(\bar{A}) = 0.6$ ， $P(B|A) = C_3^2 \times (0.8)^2 \times 0.2$ ，

$$P(B|\bar{A}) = C_3^2 \times (0.1)^2 \times 0.9$$

由贝叶斯公式得

$$\begin{aligned} P(A|B) &= \frac{P(A)P(B|A)}{P(A)P(B|A) + P(\bar{A})P(B|\bar{A})} \\ &= \frac{0.4 \times C_3^2 \times (0.8)^2 \times 0.2}{0.4 \times C_3^2 \times (0.8)^2 \times 0.2 + 0.6 \times C_3^2 \times (0.1)^2 \times 0.9} = \frac{1536}{1698} = 0.905 \end{aligned}$$

第二章 随机变量及其分布

1、设在某一人群中 40% 的人血型是 A 型，现在在人群中随机的选人来验血，直至发现血型是 A 型的人为止，以 Y 记进行验血的次数，求 Y 的分布律。

解： $P\{Y = k\} = (1 - 0.4)^{k-1} \times 0.4 \quad k = 1, 2, \dots$

2、解：用 A_i 表示第 i 个阀门开 ($i = 1, 2, 3$)，且 A_1, A_2, A_3 相互独立， $P(A_i) = 0.8 (i = 1, 2, 3)$

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X = 0\} &= P(\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3) = \bar{P}(A_1) [\bar{P}(A_2) \bar{P}(A_3)] \\ &= 0.2(0.2 + 0.2 - 0.2 \times 0.2) = 0.072 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X = 1\} &= P[(\bar{A}_1 \bar{A}_2 A_3) \cup (\bar{A}_1 A_2 \bar{A}_3) \cup (A_1 \bar{A}_2 \bar{A}_3)] = 0.8(0.2 - 0.2 \times 0.2 + 0.2 \times 0.2 - 0.2 \times 0.2) \\ &= 0.416 \end{aligned}$$

$$P\{X = 2\} = P(A_1 A_2 \bar{A}_3) = (0.8)^2 \times 0.2 = 0.128$$

3、据信有 20% 的美国人没有任何健康保险，现任意抽查 12 个美国人，以 X 表示 15 人无任何健康保险的人数（设各人是否有健康保险是相互独立的），问 X 服从

什么分布，写出 X 的分布律，并求下列情况下无任何健康保险的概率

(1) 恰有 3 人；(2) 至少有两人；(3) 不少于 1 人且不多于 3 人；(4) 多于 5 人。

解： $X \sim B(15, 0.2)$

$$P\{X = k\} = C_{15}^k (0.2)^k \times (0.8)^{15-k} \quad k=0,1,2,\dots,15$$

$$(1) P\{X = 3\} = C_{15}^3 (0.2)^3 \times (0.8)^{12} = 0.2501$$

$$(2) P\{X \geq 2\} = 1 - C_{15}^0 (0.2)^0 \times (0.8)^{15} - C_{15}^1 0.2 \times (0.8)^{14} = 0.8329$$

(3)

$$P\{1 \leq X \leq 3\} = C_{15}^1 (0.2)^1 \times (0.8)^{14} + C_{15}^2 (0.2)^2 \times (0.8)^{13} + C_{15}^3 (0.2)^3 \times (0.8)^{12} = 0.6129$$

$$(4) P\{X > 5\} = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^5 C_{15}^k (0.2)^k \times (0.8)^{15-k} = 0.0611$$

4、解：用 X 表示 5 个元件中正常工作的元件个数

$$P(X \geq 3) = C_5^3 (0.9)^3 \times (0.1)^2 + C_5^4 (0.9)^4 \times 0.1 + (0.9)^5 = 0.9914$$

5、某生产线生产玻璃制品，生产过程中玻璃制品常出现气泡，以致产品成为次品，设次品率为 $p = 0.001$ ，现取 8000 件产品，用泊松近似，求其中次品数小于 7 的概率。

解：设 X 表示 8000 件产品中的次品数，则 $X \sim B(8000, 0.001)$

$$\text{由于 } n \text{ 很大，} P \text{ 很小，利用 } X \overset{\text{近似地}}{\sim} \pi(8)，\text{ 所以 } P\{X < 7\} = \sum_{k=0}^6 \frac{8^k e^{-8}}{k!} = 0.3134$$

6、解：(1) $X \sim \pi(10)$

$$\therefore P\{X > 15\} = 1 - P\{X \leq 15\} = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{15} \frac{10^k e^{-10}}{k!} = 1 - 0.951300487$$

(2) $X \sim \pi(\lambda)$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} = P\{X > 0\} = 1 - P\{X = 0\} = 1 - \frac{\lambda^0 e^{-\lambda}}{0!}$$

$$\therefore P\{X = 0\} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore e^{-\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore \lambda = \ln 2 = 0.7$$

$$\therefore P\{X \geq 2\} = 1 - P\{X = 0\} - P\{X = 1\} = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^1 \frac{(0.7e^{-0.7})^k}{k!} = 1 - 0.8442 = 0.1558$$

$$\text{或 } P\{X \geq 2\} = 1 - P\{X = 0\} - P\{X = 1\} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\ln 2 e^{-\ln 2}}{1!} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

7、解：(1) $X \sim \pi(2)$ $P\{X = 0\} = \frac{e^{-2} 2^0}{0!} = e^{-2} = 0.1353$

(2) 设 Y 表示一分钟内，5 个讯息员中未接到讯息的人数，则 $Y \sim B(5, e^{-2})$

$$\therefore P\{Y = 4\} = C_5^4 (e^{-2})^4 (1 - e^{-2}) = 0.00145$$

$$(3) \therefore \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (P\{X = k\})^5 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{e^{-2} 2^k}{k!}\right)^5$$

8、一教授当下课铃打响时，他还不结束讲解，他常结束他讲解在下课铃响后一分钟以内，以 X 表示响铃至结束讲解的时间，设 X 的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} kx^2 & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

(1) 确定 k；(2) 求 $P\left\{X \leq \frac{1}{3}\right\}$ ；(3) 求 $P\left\{\frac{1}{4} \leq X \leq \frac{1}{2}\right\}$ ；(4) 求 $P\left\{X > \frac{2}{3}\right\}$

解：(1) 由 $1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^1 kx^2 dx = \frac{k}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{k}{3} \therefore k = 3$

$$(2) P\left\{X \leq \frac{1}{3}\right\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{1}{3}} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} 3x^2 dx = x^3 \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{27}$$

$$(3) P\left\{\frac{1}{4} \leq X \leq \frac{1}{2}\right\} = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} 3x^2 dx = x^3 \Big|_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{64} = \frac{7}{64}$$

$$(4) P\left\{X > \frac{2}{3}\right\} = \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^1 3x^2 dx = x^3 \Big|_{\frac{2}{3}}^1 = 1 - \frac{8}{27} = \frac{19}{27}$$

9、解：方程 $t^2 + 2Xt + 5X - 4 = 0$ 有实根，即 $\Delta = (2X)^2 - 4(5X - 4) \geq 0$

得 $X \geq 4$ 或 $X \leq 1$ ，所以有实根的概率为

$$P\{(X \geq 4) \cup (X \leq 1)\} = P\{X \geq 4\} + P\{X \leq 1\}$$

$$= \int_0^1 0.003x^2 dx + \int_4^{10} 0.003x^2 dx = 0.937$$

10、解：：(1) $P\{X < 1\} = \int_{-\infty}^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{100} e^{-\frac{x^2}{200}} dx = -e^{-\frac{x^2}{200}} \Big|_0^1 = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{200}} \approx 0.005$

(2) $P\{X > 52\} = \int_{52}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{52}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{100} e^{-\frac{x^2}{200}} dx = -e^{-\frac{x^2}{200}} \Big|_{52}^{+\infty} = -e^{-\frac{52^2}{200}} \approx 0$

(3) $P\{X > 26 | X > 20\} = \frac{P\{X > 26\}}{P\{X > 20\}} = \frac{e^{-\frac{26^2}{200}}}{e^{-\frac{20^2}{200}}} = 0.25158$

11、设实验室的温度 X (以 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 计) 为随机变量，其概率密度为

$$f(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{9}(4-x^2) & -1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

(1) 某种化学反应在温度 $X > 1$ 时才能反应，求在实验室中这种化学反应发生的概率；

(2) 在 10 个不同的实验室中，各实验室中这种化学反应是否会发生是相互独立的，以 Y 表示 10 个实验室中有这种化学反应的实验室的个数，求 Y 的分布律；

(3) 求 $P\{Y = 2\}, P\{Y \geq 2\}$ 。

解：： (1)

$$P\{X > 1\} = \int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{9}(4-x^2) dx = \left(\frac{4}{9}x - \frac{1}{27}x^3 \right) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{8}{9} - \frac{8}{27} - \frac{4}{9} + \frac{1}{27} = \frac{5}{27}$$

(2) $Y \sim B(10, \frac{5}{27})$, $P\{Y = k\} = C_{10}^k \left(\frac{5}{27}\right)^k \times \left(\frac{22}{27}\right)^{10-k}$ $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 10$

(3) $P\{Y = 2\} = C_{10}^2 \left(\frac{5}{27}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{22}{27}\right)^8 = 0.2998$

$$P\{Y \geq 2\} = 1 - P\{Y = 0\} - P\{Y = 1\} = 1 - C_{10}^0 \left(\frac{5}{27}\right)^0 \left(\frac{22}{27}\right)^{10} - C_{10}^1 \left(\frac{5}{27}\right)^1 \left(\frac{22}{27}\right)^9 = 0.5778$$

12、(1) 设随机变量 Y 的概率密度为

$$f(y) = \begin{cases} 0.2 & -1 < y \leq 0 \\ 0.2 + Cy & 0 < y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

试确定常数 C ，求分布函数 $F(y)$ ，并求 $P\{0 \leq Y \leq 0.5\}$ ， $P\{Y > 0.5 | Y > 0.1\}$

(2) 设随机变量 X 的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1/8 & 1 < y < 2 \\ x/8 & 2 \leq y < 4 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

求分布函数 $F(y)$, $P\{1 \leq X \leq 3\}$, $P\{X \geq 1 | X \leq 3\}$

解 : (1) 由 $1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(y) dy = \int_{-1}^0 0.2 dy + \int_0^1 (0.2 + Cy) dy$

$$= 0.2y \Big|_{-1}^0 + (0.2y + \frac{C}{2} y^2) \Big|_0^1 = 0.4 + \frac{C}{2} \quad \therefore C = 1.2$$

$$\therefore f(y) = \begin{cases} 0.2 & -1 < y \leq 0 \\ 0.2 + 1.2y & 0 < y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$F_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^y f(t) dt = \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^y 0 dt & y < -1 \\ \int_{-1}^y 0.2 dt & -1 \leq y < 0 \\ \int_{-1}^0 0.2 dy + \int_0^y (0.2 + 1.2y) dy & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ \int_0^1 (0.2 + 1.2y) dy & y \geq 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 & y < -1 \\ 0.2y + 0.2 & -1 \leq y < 0 \\ 0.6y^2 + 0.2y + 0.2 & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ 1 & y \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$P\{0 \leq Y \leq 0.5\} = F(0.5) - F(0) = 0.2 + 0.2 \times 0.5 + 0.6 \times (0.5)^2 - 0.2 = 0.25$$

$$P\{Y > 0.1\} = 1 - F(0.1) = 1 - 0.2 - 0.2 \times 0.1 - 0.6 \times 0.1^2 = 0.774$$

$$P\{Y > 0.5\} = 1 - F(0.5) = 1 - 0.2 + 0.2 \times 0.5 - 0.6 \times 0.5^2 = 0.55$$

$$\therefore P\{Y > 0.5 | Y > 0.1\} = \frac{P\{Y > 0.5, Y > 0.1\}}{P\{Y > 0.1\}} = \frac{P\{Y > 0.5\}}{P\{Y > 0.1\}} = \frac{0.55}{0.774} = 0.7106$$

$$(2) F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \int_0^x \frac{1}{8} dt & 0 \leq x < 2 \\ \int_0^2 \frac{1}{8} dt + \int_2^x \frac{t}{8} dt & 2 \leq x < 4 \\ 1 & x \geq 4 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{8}x & 0 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{x^2}{16} & 2 \leq x < 4 \\ 1 & x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$P\{1 \leq X \leq 3\} = F(3) - F(1) = \frac{9}{16} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{16}$$

$$P\{X \leq 3\} = F(3) = \frac{9}{16}$$

$$\therefore P\{X \geq 1|X \leq 3\} = \frac{P\{1 \leq X \leq 3\}}{P\{X \leq 3\}} = \frac{\frac{7}{16}}{\frac{9}{16}} = \frac{7}{9}$$

$$13、\text{解：} P\{X = i, Y = j\} = \frac{1}{n} \times \frac{1}{n-1}$$

$$P\{X = i, Y = i\} = 0 \quad i \neq j, i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

当 $n=3$ 时, (X, Y) 联合分布律为

$X \backslash Y$	1	2	3
1	0	1/6	1/6
2	1/6	0	1/6
3	1/6	1/6	0

14、设有一加油站有两套用来加油的设备设备 A 是加油站工作人员操作的, 设备 B 是顾客自己操作的, A, B 均装有两根加油软管, 随机取一时刻, A, B 正在使用软管数分别为 X, Y。X, Y 的联合分布律为

$X \backslash Y$	0	1	2
0	0.10	0.08	0.06
1	0.04	0.20	0.14
2	0.02	0.06	0.30

(1) 求 $P\{X = 1, Y = 1\}$, $P\{X \leq 1, Y \leq 1\}$

(2) 至少有一根软管在使用的概率;

(3) $P\{X = Y\}$, $P\{X + Y = 2\}$

解: (1) $P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} = 0.2$,

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X \leq 1, Y \leq 1\} &= P\{X = 0, Y = 0\} + P\{X = 0, Y = 1\} + P\{X = 1, Y = 0\} + P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} \\ &= 0.10 + 0.08 + 0.04 + 0.20 = 0.42 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 设 $C = \{\text{至少有一根软管在使用}\}$

$$P(C) = P\{(X \geq 1) \cup (Y \geq 1)\} = 1 - P\{X = 0, Y = 0\} = 1 - 0.10 = 0.90$$

(3) $P\{X = Y\} = P\{X = 0, Y = 0\} + P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} + P\{X = 2, Y = 2\}$

$$= 0.10 + 0.20 + 0.30 = 0.60$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X + Y = 2\} &= P\{X = 0, Y = 2\} + P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} + P\{X = 2, Y = 0\} \\ &= 0.06 + 0.20 + 0.02 = 0.28 \end{aligned}$$

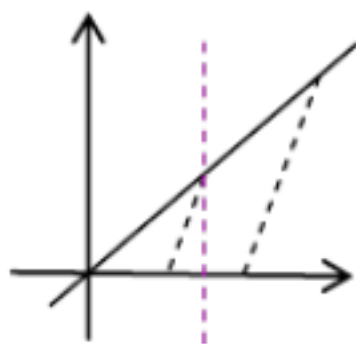
15、设随机变量 (X, Y) 的概率密度为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} Ce^{-(2x+4y)} & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

是确定常数 C ; 并求 $P\{X > 2\}$; $P\{X > Y\}$; $P\{X + Y < 1\}$

$$\text{解: } 1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} Ce^{-(2x+4y)} dx dy = -\frac{C}{8} e^{-2x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} \cdot (-e^{-4y}) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{C}{8}, \therefore C = 8$$

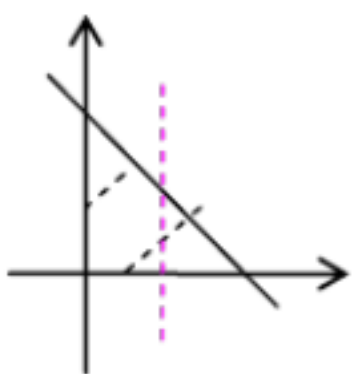
$$P\{X > 2\} = \iiint_{x>2} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_2^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{+\infty} 8e^{-(2x+4y)} dy = -e^{-2x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} \cdot (-e^{-4y}) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = e^{-4}$$



$$0 \leq x < +\infty$$

$$0 \leq y \leq x$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X > Y\} &= \iiint_{x>y} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^x 8e^{-(2x+4y)} dy \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} (-2e^{-4y}) \Big|_0^x dx = \int_0^{+\infty} (-2e^{-6x} + 2e^{-2x}) dx \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{3} e^{-6x} - e^{-2x} \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$



$$0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$0 \leq y \leq 1 - x$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X + Y < 1\} &= \iiint_{x+y<1} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} 8e^{-(2x+4y)} dy \\ &= \int_0^1 2e^{-2x} (-e^{-4y}) \Big|_0^{1-x} dx = \int_0^1 (2e^{-2x} - 2e^{2x-4}) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= (-e^{-2x} - e^{-2x-4}) \Big|_0^1 = (1 - e^{-2})^2$$

16、设随机变量 (X, Y) 在由曲线 $y = x^2, y = \frac{x^2}{2}, x = 1$ 所围成的区域 G 均匀分布

(1) 求 (X, Y) 的概率密度；

(2) 求边缘概率密度 $f_X(x), f_Y(y)$

解：(1) $S_G = \int_0^1 (x^2 - \frac{x^2}{2}) dx = \frac{1}{6}$, $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 6 & (x, y) \in G \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

(2)



$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq x \leq 1 & \quad 0 \leq y \leq \frac{1}{2} & \quad \frac{1}{2} \leq y \leq 1 \\ \frac{x^2}{2} \leq y \leq x^2 & \text{或} & \quad \sqrt{y} \leq x \leq \sqrt{2y} & \quad \sqrt{y} \leq x \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_{\frac{x^2}{2}}^{x^2} 6 \cdot dy & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 3x^2 & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

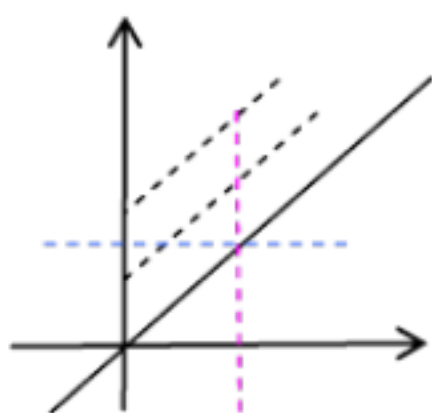
$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{2y}} 6 \cdot dx & 0 \leq y \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 6 \cdot dx & \frac{1}{2} \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 6(\sqrt{2y} - \sqrt{y}) & 0 \leq y \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ 6(1 - \sqrt{y}) & \frac{1}{2} \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

17、(1) 在 14 题中求边缘概率密度；

解：(1)

X \ Y	Y			P{X=x _i }
	0	1	2	
0	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.24
1	0.04	0.20	0.14	0.38
2	0.02	0.06	0.30	0.38
P{Y=y _i }	0.16	0.34	0.50	1

(2)



$$0 \leq x < +\infty \text{ 或 } 0 \leq y < +\infty$$

$$x \leq y < +\infty \quad 0 \leq x < y$$

$$\therefore f_x(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_x^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^y e^{-y} dx & y > 0 \\ 0 & y \leq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} ye^{-y} & y > 0 \\ 0 & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

22、(1) 设一离散型随机变量的分布律为

Y	-1	0	1
P_k	$\frac{\theta}{2}$	$1-\theta$	$\frac{\theta}{2}$

又 Y_1, Y_2 是两个相互独立的随机变量, 且 Y_1, Y_2 与 Y 有相同的分布律, 求 Y_1 与 Y_2 的联合分布律, 并求 $P\{Y_1 = Y_2\}$;

(2) 在 14 题中 X 与 Y 是否相互独立。

解:(1)

$Y_2 \backslash Y_1$	-1	0	1
-1	$\frac{\theta}{2} \cdot \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\theta^2}{4}$	$\frac{\theta}{2}(1-\theta^2)$	$\frac{\theta}{2} \cdot \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\theta^2}{4}$
0	$\frac{\theta}{2}(1-\theta^2)$	$(1-\theta^2)^2$	$\frac{\theta}{2}(1-\theta^2)$
1	$\frac{\theta}{2} \cdot \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\theta^2}{4}$	$\frac{\theta}{2}(1-\theta^2)$	$\frac{\theta}{2} \cdot \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\theta^2}{4}$

$$\text{且 } P\{Y_1 = Y_2\} = P\{Y_1 = -1, Y_2 = -1\} + P\{Y_1 = 0, Y_2 = 0\} + P\{Y_1 = 1, Y_2 = 1\}$$

$$= \frac{\theta^2}{4} + (1-\theta^2) + \frac{\theta^2}{4} = \frac{3}{2}\theta^2 - 2\theta + 1$$

$$(2) P\{X = 0, Y = 0\} = 0.10 \quad \text{又 } \because P\{X = 0\} \cdot P\{Y = 0\} = 0.0384$$

$P\{X=0, Y=0\} \neq P\{X=0\} \cdot P\{Y=0\}$, X 与 Y 不相互独立

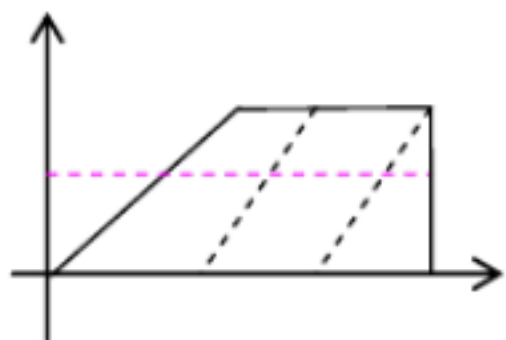
23、设 X, Y 是两个相互独立的随机变量, $X \sim U(0,1)$, Y 的概率密度为

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 8y & 0 < y < \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

试写出 X, Y 的联合概率密度, 并求 $P\{X > Y\}$ 。

解: $\because f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 8y & 0 < y < \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$, 且 X 与 Y 相互独立

$$\therefore f(x, y) = f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 8y & 0 < x < 1, 0 < y < \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$



$$0 \leq y < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y \leq x < 1$$

$$P\{X > Y\} = \iint_{x>y} 8y dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (8y - y^2) dy = \left(4y^2 - \frac{8}{3}y^3 \right) \bigg|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

24、设随机变量 X 具有分布律

X	-2	-1	0	1	3
p_k	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{11}{30}$

求 $Y = X^2 + 1$ 的分布律。

解:

X	-2	-1	0	1	3
p_k	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{11}{30}$
$Y = X^2 + 1$	5	2	1	2	10

$Y = X^2 + 1$	1	2	5	10
p_k	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{11}{30}$

即

$Y = X^2 + 1$	1	2	5	10
p_k	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{7}{30}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{11}{30}$

25、设随机变量 $X \sim N(0,1)$ ，求 $U = |X|$ 的概率密度。

解： $U = |X|$ ， $\therefore f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \quad -\infty < x < +\infty$ ，当 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 时， $u \in [0, +\infty)$

当 $u \leq 0$ 时， $F_U(u) = P\{U \leq u\} = P\{|X| \leq u\} = 0$ ， $\therefore f_U(u) = 0$

当 $u > 0$ 时， $F_U(u) = P(U \leq u) = P(|X| \leq u) = P(-u \leq X \leq u) = F_X(u) - F_X(-u)$

$$\therefore f_U(u) = F'_U(u) = \phi_X(u) + \phi_X(-u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}}$$

$$\text{故 } U = |X| \text{ 的概率密度为： } f_U(u) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} & u > 0 \\ 0 & u \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

26、解：

$$(1) Y = \sqrt{X}, \therefore f_X(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 当 } x \in (0, +\infty) \text{ 时, } y \in (0, +\infty)$$

当 $y \leq 0$ 时， $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(\sqrt{X} \leq y) = 0$ ， $\therefore f_Y(y) = 0$

当 $y > 0$ 时， $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(\sqrt{X} \leq y) = P(X \leq y^2) = F_X(y^2)$

$$f_Y(y) = F'_Y(y) = 2y f_X(y^2) = 2y e^{-y^2}$$

$$\text{故 } Y = \sqrt{X} \text{ 的概率密度为： } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 2y e^{-y^2} & y > 0 \\ 0 & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) Y = \frac{X+1}{2}, \therefore f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & -1 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}, \text{ 当 } x \in (-1, 1) \text{ 时, } y \in (0, 1)$$

当 $y \leq 0$ 时， $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(\frac{X+1}{2} \leq y) = 0$ ， $\therefore f_Y(y) = 0$

当 $0 < y < 1$ 时， $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(\frac{X+1}{2} \leq y) = P(X \leq 2y-1) = F_X(2y-1)$

$$\therefore f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = f_X(2y-1) \cdot 2 = 1$$

当 $y \geq 1$ 时, $F_Y(y) = 1$, $f_Y(y) = 0$

故 $Y = \frac{X+1}{2}$ 的概率密度为: $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

(3) $Y = X^2$, $\because f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \quad -\infty < x < +\infty$, 当 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 时,

$y \in [0, +\infty)$

当 $y \leq 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(X^2 \leq y) = 0$, $\therefore f_Y(y) = 0$

当 $y > 0$ 时, $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(X^2 \leq y) = P(-\sqrt{y} \leq X \leq \sqrt{y}) = F_X(\sqrt{y}) - F_X(-\sqrt{y})$

$$f_Y(y) = F_Y'(y) = f_X(\sqrt{y}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} + f_X(-\sqrt{y}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi y}} e^{-\frac{y}{2}}$$

故 $Y = X^2$ 的概率密度为: $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi y}} e^{-\frac{y}{2}} & y > 0 \\ 0 & y \leq 0 \end{cases}$

27、设一圆的半径 X 是一随机变量, 其概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8}(3x+1) & 0 < x < 2 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

求圆面积 A 的概率密度。

解: $A = \pi X^2$, $\therefore f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8}(3x+1) & 0 < x < 2 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$, 当 $x \in (0, 2)$ 时, $y = \pi x^2 \in (0, 4\pi)$

当 $y \leq 0$ 时, $F_A(y) = P\{A \leq y\} = P\{\pi X^2 \leq y\} = 0$, $\therefore f_A(y) = 0$

当 $0 < y < 4\pi$ 时,

$$F_A(y) = P\{A \leq y\} = P\{\pi X^2 \leq y\} = P\left\{-\sqrt{\frac{y}{\pi}} \leq X \leq \sqrt{\frac{y}{\pi}}\right\} = \int_{-\sqrt{\frac{y}{\pi}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{y}{\pi}}} f_X(x) dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{y}{\pi}}} \frac{1}{8}(3x+1) dx$$

$$\therefore f_A(y) = F_A'(y) = \frac{1}{8} \left(3\sqrt{\frac{y}{\pi}} + 1 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi y}} = \frac{3}{16\pi} + \frac{1}{16\sqrt{\pi y}}$$

当 $y \geq 4\pi$ 时,

$$F_A(y) = P\{A \leq y\} = P\{\pi X^2 \leq y\} = P\left\{-\sqrt{\frac{y}{\pi}} \leq X \leq \sqrt{\frac{y}{\pi}}\right\} = \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{y}{\pi}}} \frac{1}{8}(3x+1)dx = 1, \therefore f_A(y) = 0$$

$$\text{故 } A = \pi X^2 \text{ 的概率密度为: } f_A(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{16\pi} + \frac{1}{16\sqrt{\pi y}} & 0 < y < 4\pi \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

28、解：因为 X 与 Y 相互独立，且都服从正态分布 $N(0, \sigma^2)$

$$f(x, y) = f_X(x) f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$Z = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}, \text{ 当 } x, y \in (-\infty, +\infty) \text{ 时, } z \in [0, +\infty)$$

$$\text{当 } z \leq 0 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) = P\{\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2} \leq z\} = 0, \quad f_Z(z) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } z > 0 \text{ 时, } F_Z(z) &= P\{\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2} \leq z\} = \iint_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2} \leq z} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2} \leq z} \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^z \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2\sigma^2}} r dr d\theta = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(-e^{-\frac{r^2}{2\sigma^2}}\right) \Big|_0^z = 1 - e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$f_Z(z) = F_Z'(z) = (1 - e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma^2}})' = \frac{z}{\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\text{故 } A = \pi X^2 \text{ 的概率密度为: } f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{z}{\sigma^2} e^{-z^2/(2\sigma^2)} & z > 0 \\ 0 & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$29、\text{解: } \because f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & -1 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}, \quad f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1+y^2} \quad -\infty < y < +\infty, \text{ 且 } X \text{ 与 } Y$$

相互独立

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(z-y) f_Y(y) dy = \int_{z-1}^{z+1} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi(1+y^2)} dy = \frac{1}{\pi 2} (\arctan(z+1) - \arctan(z-1))$$

30、解：∵ $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$, ∵ $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \lambda^2 y e^{-\lambda y} & y \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$, 且 X 与 Y 相互独立

由卷积公式： $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(z-y) f_Y(y) dy$ $\begin{cases} z-y > 0 \\ y > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0 < y < z$,

当 $z \leq 0$ 时 , $f_Z(z) = 0$

当 $z > 0$ 时 , $f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(z-y) f_Y(y) dy = \int_0^z \lambda e^{-\lambda(z-y)} \lambda^2 y e^{-\lambda y} dy = \lambda^3 e^{-\lambda z} \frac{z^2}{2}$

故 $Z = X + Y$ 的概率密度为： $f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \lambda^3 e^{-\lambda z} \frac{z^2}{2} & z > 0 \\ 0 & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$

31、解： $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$, $f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$, 且 X 与 Y 相互独立

$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(z-y) f_Y(y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^z dy & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ \int_{z-1}^1 dy & 1 \leq z \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} z & 0 \leq z < 1 \\ 2-z & 1 \leq z \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

32、设随机变量 X, Y 相互独立, 它们的联合概率密度为

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2} e^{-3x} & x > 0, 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

(1) 求边缘概率密度 $f_X(x), f_Y(y)$;

(2) 求 $Z = \max(X, Y)$ 的分布函数 ;

(3) 求概率 $P\left\{\frac{1}{2} < Z \leq 1\right\}$ 。

解 (1) $f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_0^2 \frac{3}{2} e^{-3x} dy & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 3e^{-3x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{3}{2} e^{-3x} dx & 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(t) dt = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \int_0^x 3e^{-3t} dt & x > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-3x} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^y f_Y(t) dt = \begin{cases} 0 & y < 0 \\ \int_0^y \frac{1}{2} dt & 0 \leq y < 2 \\ 1 & y \geq 2 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 & y < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}y & 0 \leq y < 2 \\ 1 & y \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore F_{\max}(Z) = P\{\max(X, Y) \leq Z\} = F_X(Z) \cdot F_Y(Z) = \begin{cases} 0 & z < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-3z})z & 0 \leq z < 2 \\ 1 - e^{-3z} & z \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) P\left\{\frac{1}{2} < Z \leq 1\right\} = F_{\max}(1) - F_{\max}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-3}) - \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-\frac{3}{2}}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-3} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

33、解：(1) X在(0,1)上服从均匀分布，概率密度为 $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{l} & 0 < x < l \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

(2) 两个小段均服从(0,1)上的均匀分布： $f_{X_i}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{l} & 0 < x < l \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad i=1,2$

$$\therefore F_{X_i}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{x}{l} & 0 < x < l \\ 1 & x \geq l \end{cases} \quad i=1,2$$

$$Y = \min(X_1, X_2), \therefore F_Y(y) = 1 - [1 - F_{X_1}(x)]^2 = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ 1 - \left(1 - \frac{y}{l}\right)^2 & 0 < x < l \\ 1 & x \geq l \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2(l-y)}{l^2} & 0 < y < l \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}, \text{从而得证}$$

34、解：(1) U的可能取值是 0, 1, 2, 3

$$P\{U=0\} = P\{X=0, Y=0\} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$P\{U=1\} = P\{X=0, Y=1\} + P\{X=1, Y=0\} + P\{X=1, Y=1\} \\ = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$P\{U=2\} = P\{X=2, Y=0\} + P\{X=2, Y=1\} + P\{X=2, Y=2\} + P\{X=0, Y=2\} \\ + P\{X=1, Y=2\} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{20} + 0 + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{40} = \frac{29}{120}$$

$$P\{U=3\} = P\{X=3, Y=0\} + P\{X=3, Y=1\} + P\{X=3, Y=2\} = \frac{1}{120} + 0 + 0 = \frac{1}{120}$$

或

U	0	1	2	3
P	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{20} + 0 + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{40}$	$\frac{1}{120} + 0 + 0$

即：

U	0	1	2	3
P	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{29}{120}$	$\frac{1}{120}$

(2) V的可能取值为 0,1,2

$$P\{V=0\} = P\{X=0, Y=0\} + P\{X=0, Y=1\} + P\{X=0, Y=2\} + P\{X=1, Y=0\} \\ + P\{X=2, Y=0\} + P\{X=3, Y=0\} = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{120} = \frac{27}{40}$$

$$P\{V=1\} = P\{X=1, Y=1\} + P\{X=1, Y=2\} + P\{X=2, Y=1\} + P\{X=3, Y=1\} \\ = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{20} + 0 = \frac{13}{40}$$

$$P\{V=2\} = P\{X=2, Y=2\} + P\{X=3, Y=2\} = 0 = 0$$

或

V	0	1	2
P	$\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{120}$	$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{20} + 0$	0+0

即：

V	0	1
P	$\frac{27}{40}$	$\frac{13}{40}$

(3) W的可能取值是 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

$$P\{W=0\} = P\{X=0, Y=0\} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$P\{W=1\} = P\{X=1, Y=0\} + P\{X=0, Y=1\} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$P\{W = 2\} = P\{X = 2, Y = 0\} + P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} + P\{X = 0, Y = 2\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{24} = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$P\{W = 3\} = P\{X = 3, Y = 0\} + P\{X = 2, Y = 1\} + P\{X = 1, Y = 2\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{120} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{40} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$P\{W = 4\} = P\{X = 2, Y = 2\} + P\{X = 3, Y = 1\} = 0 + 0$$

$$P\{W = 5\} = P\{X = 3, Y = 2\} = 0$$

或

W	0	1	2	3	4	5
P	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{24}$	$\frac{1}{120} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{40}$	0+0	0

即：

W	0	1	2	3
P	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{5}{12}$	$\frac{5}{12}$	$\frac{1}{12}$

第三章 随机变量的数字特征

1、解：

$$P\{X = 4\} = P\{X = 5\} = P\{X = 6\} = \frac{1}{5}, P\{X = 7\} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P\{X = 4\} = P\{X = 5\} = P\{X = 6\} = \frac{1}{5}, P\{X = 7\} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{29}{5}$$

2、解：

$$P\{Y = 4\} = \frac{4}{29}, P\{Y = 5\} = \frac{5}{29}, P\{Y = 6\} = \frac{6}{29}, P\{Y = 7\} = \frac{14}{29}$$

$$E(Y) = \frac{175}{29}$$

3、解：设 X 为取到的电视机中包含的次品数，

$$P\{X = k\} = \frac{C_2^k C_{10}^{3-k}}{C_{12}^3}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \text{ 即}$$

X	0	1	2
p _k	$\frac{12}{22}$	$\frac{9}{22}$	$\frac{1}{22}$

$$E(X) = 0 \times \frac{12}{22} + 1 \times \frac{9}{22} + 2 \times \frac{1}{22} = \frac{1}{2}$$

4、解：设 X 为所得分数

$$P\{X = k\} = \frac{1}{6}, \quad k = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \quad P\{X = k\} = \frac{1}{36}, \quad k = 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^5 k \times \frac{1}{6} + \sum_{k=7}^{12} k \times \frac{1}{36} = \frac{49}{12}$$

5、解：(1) 已知 $X \sim \pi(\lambda)$ ，由 $P\{X = 5\} = P\{X = 6\}$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\lambda^5}{5!} e^{-\lambda} = \frac{\lambda^6}{6!} e^{-\lambda}, \text{ 解得 } \lambda = 6$$

$$\text{故 } E(X) = \lambda = 6$$

$$(2) \text{ 由于 } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} k \frac{6}{\pi^2 k^2} = \frac{6}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{1}{k} \text{ 不是绝对收敛, 则 } E(X) \text{ 不存}$$

在。

6、(1) 某城市一天水的消费量 X (百万升计) 是一个随机变量，其概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{9} x e^{-\frac{x}{3}} & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

求一天的平均耗水量。

(2) 设某种动物的寿命 X (以年计) 是一个随机变量，其分布函数为

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 5 \\ 1 - \frac{25}{x^2} & x > 5 \end{cases}$$

求这种动物的平均寿命 $E(X)$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解：(1) } E(X) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{9} x e^{-\frac{x}{3}} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{9} d(-e^{-\frac{x}{3}}) = -\frac{x^2}{9} e^{-\frac{x}{3}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2x}{9} e^{-\frac{x}{3}} dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} 2x d(-e^{-\frac{x}{3}}) = -2x e^{-\frac{x}{3}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} 2 e^{-\frac{x}{3}} dx = -6 e^{-\frac{x}{3}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ 解法 1: } E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x dF(x) = \int_5^{+\infty} x d(1 - \frac{25}{x^2}) = 50 \int_5^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = 50 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) \Big|_5^{+\infty} = 10$$

$$\text{解法 2: 当 } x \neq 5 \text{ 时, } f(x) = F'(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 5 \\ \frac{50}{x^3} & x > 5 \end{cases}, \therefore f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 5 \\ \frac{50}{x^3} & x > 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_5^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{50}{x^3} dx = 50 \int_5^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = 50 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) \Big|_5^{+\infty} = 10$$

$$7、解：E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot 42x(1-x)^5 dx = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$8、解：E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_1^2 x \cdot 2(1-\frac{1}{x^2})dx = (x^2 - 2\ln x) \Big|_1^2 = 3 - 2\ln 2$$

$$9、解：E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_{-1}^0 x \cdot \frac{3}{2}x(1+x)^2 dx + \int_0^1 x \cdot \frac{3}{2}x(1-x)^2 dx = 0$$

$$10、设 X \sim B(4, p), 求数学期望 E(\sin \frac{\pi X}{2})$$

$$解：由 P\{X = k\} = C_4^k p^k (1-p)^{4-k}, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(\sin \frac{\pi X}{2}) &= 0 + \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot C_4^1 p (1-p)^3 + 0 + \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} \cdot C_4^3 p^3 (1-p) + 0 \\ &= 4p(1-p)^3 + 0 - 4p^3(1-p) = 4p(1-p)(1-2p) \end{aligned}$$

11、解：R 的概率密度为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a} & 0 < x < a \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$E(V) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\pi x^3}{6} \cdot f(x)dx = \int_0^a \frac{\pi x^3}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{a} dx = \frac{\pi}{24} a^3$$

12、解：

$$E(g(X)) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) f(x)dx = \int_0^4 x^2 \cdot \frac{3}{10} x e^{-\frac{3}{10}x} dx + \int_4^{+\infty} 16 \cdot \frac{3}{10} x e^{-\frac{3}{10}x} dx = \frac{200}{9} - \frac{440}{9} e^{-\frac{6}{5}}$$

13、解：Y₁ 的分布函数为

$$F_{\min}(y_1) = \begin{cases} 0, & y_1 < 0 \\ 1 - (1 - y_1)^n, & 0 \leq y_1 < 1 \\ 1, & y_1 \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

Y₁ 的概率密度为

$$f_{\min}(y_1) = \begin{cases} n(1 - y_1)^{n-1}, & 0 < y_1 < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$E(Y_1) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y_1 f_{\min}(y_1) dy_1 = \int_0^1 y_1 \cdot n(1 - y_1)^{n-1} dy_1 = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

Y_n 的分布函数为

$$F_{\max}(y_n) = \begin{cases} 0, & y_n < 0 \\ y_n^n, & 0 \leq y_n < 1 \\ 1, & y_n \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

Y_n 的概率密度为

$$f_{\max}(y_n) = \begin{cases} ny_n^{n-1}, & 0 < y_n < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$E(Y_n) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y_n f_{\max}(y_n) dy_n = \int_0^1 y_n \cdot ny_n^{n-1} dy_n = \frac{n}{n+1}$$

14、设随机变量 (X, Y) 具有分布律为

$\begin{matrix} Y \\ X \end{matrix}$	0	1	2
0	$\frac{3}{28}$	$\frac{9}{28}$	$\frac{3}{28}$
1	$\frac{3}{14}$	$\frac{3}{14}$	0
2	$\frac{1}{28}$	0	0

求 $E(X)$, $E(Y)$, $E(XY)$, $E(X, Y)$, $E(3X + 2Y)$ 。

解：X 的分布律为

X	0	1	2
$P_{i \cdot}$	$\frac{15}{28}$	$\frac{12}{28}$	$\frac{1}{28}$

Y 的分布律为

Y	0	1	2
$P_{\cdot j}$	$\frac{10}{28}$	$\frac{15}{28}$	$\frac{3}{28}$

$$E(X) = \sum_{i=0}^2 i \cdot p_{i \cdot} = 0 \times \frac{15}{28} + 1 \times \frac{12}{28} + 2 \times \frac{1}{28} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad E(Y) = \sum_{j=0}^2 j \cdot p_{\cdot j} = 0 \times \frac{10}{28} + 1 \times \frac{15}{28} + 2 \times \frac{3}{28} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{或 } E(X) = \sum_{i=0}^2 i \cdot p_{i \cdot} = \sum_{i=0}^2 \sum_{j=0}^2 i \cdot p_{ij}$$

$$= 0 \times \frac{3}{28} + 0 \times \frac{9}{28} + 0 \times \frac{3}{28} + 1 \times \frac{3}{14} + 1 \times \frac{3}{14} + 1 \times 0 + 2 \times \frac{1}{28} + 2 \times 0 + 2 \times 0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E(Y) = \sum_{i=0}^2 \sum_{j=0}^2 j \cdot p_{ij} = 0 \times \frac{3}{28} + 1 \times \frac{9}{28} + 2 \times \frac{3}{28} + 0 \times \frac{3}{14} + 1 \times \frac{3}{14} + 2 \times 0 + 0 \times \frac{1}{28} + 1 \times 0 + 2 \times 0 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$E(XY) = \sum_{i=0}^2 \sum_{j=0}^2 i \cdot j \cdot p_{ij} = 0 \times 0 \times \frac{3}{28} + 0 \times 1 \times \frac{9}{28} + 0 \times 2 \times \frac{3}{28} + 1 \times 0 \times \frac{3}{14} + 1 \times 1 \times \frac{3}{14} + 1 \times 2 \times 0 + 2 \times 0 \times \frac{1}{28} + 2 \times 1 \times 0 + 2 \times 2 \times 0 = \frac{3}{14}$$

$$E(X - Y) = \sum_{i=0}^2 \sum_{j=0}^2 (i - j) p_{ij} = (0 - 0) \cdot \frac{3}{28} + (0 - 1) \cdot \frac{9}{28} + (0 - 2) \cdot \frac{3}{28} + (1 - 0) \cdot \frac{3}{14} + (1 - 1) \cdot \frac{3}{14} \\ + (1 - 2) \cdot 0 + (2 - 0) \cdot \frac{1}{28} + (2 - 1) \cdot 0 + (2 - 2) \cdot 0 = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$E(3X + 2Y) = \sum_{i=0}^2 \sum_{j=0}^2 (3i + 2j) p_{ij} = (3 \times 0 + 2 \times 0) \cdot \frac{3}{28} + (3 \times 0 + 2 \times 1) \cdot \frac{9}{28} + (3 \times 0 + 2 \times 2) \cdot \frac{3}{28} \\ + (3 \times 1 + 2 \times 0) \cdot \frac{3}{14} + (3 \times 1 + 2 \times 1) \cdot \frac{3}{14} + (3 \times 1 + 2 \times 2) \cdot 0 \\ + (3 \times 2 + 2 \times 0) \cdot \frac{1}{28} + (3 \times 2 + 2 \times 1) \cdot 0 + (3 \times 2 + 2 \times 2) \cdot 0 = 3$$

15、解：

$$E(\min(X, Y)) = 1 \cdot (P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} + P\{X = 1, Y = 2\} + P\{X = 2, Y = 1\}) + 2 \cdot P\{X = 2, Y = 2\} = \frac{3}{14}$$

$$E\left(\frac{Y}{X-1}\right) = 1 \cdot (P\{X = 0, Y = 1\} + P\{X = 1, Y = 2\}) + 2 \cdot P\{X = 0, Y = 2\} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot P\{X = 1, Y = 1\} \\ + \frac{1}{3} P\{X = 2, Y = 1\} + \frac{2}{5} \cdot P\{X = 2, Y = 2\} = \frac{9}{14}$$

16、设随机变量 (X, Y) 具有概率密度

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 24xy & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, x + y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

求 $E(X)$, $E(Y)$, $E(XY)$ 。

$$\text{解： } E(X) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} x \cdot 24xy dy = 12 \int_0^1 x^2 y^2 \Big|_0^{1-x} dx = 12 \int_0^1 x^2 (1-x)^2 dx = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$E(Y) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} y \cdot 24xy dy = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$E(XY) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} xy \cdot 24xy dy = \frac{2}{15}$$

17、某工程对完成某种工程的天数 X 是随机变量，具有分布律

X	10	11	12	13	14
P_k	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1

所得利润（以元计）为

$$Y = 1000(4X$$

求 $E(Y)$, $D(Y^2)$

$$\text{解: } E(Y) = \sum_{k=10}^{14} 1000(12-k) \cdot p_k = 1000(12-10) \times 0.2 + 1000(12-11) \times 0.3 + 1000(12-12) \times 0.3 + 1000(12-13) \times 0.1 + 1000(12-14) \times 0.1 = 400$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y^2) &= \sum_{k=10}^{14} [1000(12-k)]^2 \cdot p_k = [1000(12-10)]^2 \times 0.2 + [1000(12-11)]^2 \times 0.3 \\ &\quad + [1000(12-12)]^2 \times 0.3 + [1000(12-13)]^2 \times 0.1 + [1000(12-14)]^2 \times 0.1 \\ &= 2000^2 \times 0.2 + 1000^2 \times 0.3 + 0^2 \times 0.3 + (-1000)^2 \times 0.1 + (-2000)^2 \times 0.1 = 1.6 \times 10^6 \end{aligned}$$

$$D(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = 1.6 \times 10^6 - 400^2 = 1.44 \times 10^6$$

$$18、\text{解: } E(X) = \int_0^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{x}{\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sigma$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{x}{\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = 2\sigma^2$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = (2 - \frac{\pi}{2})\sigma^2, \quad \sqrt{D(X)} = \sqrt{2 - \frac{\pi}{2}} \sigma$$

$$19、\text{解: } E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(1-p)^{k-1} p = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 (1-p)^{k-1} p = \frac{2-p}{p^2}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$$

$$20、\text{解: (1) } E(X) = \int_{\theta}^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{k\theta^k}{x^{k+1}} dx = \frac{k}{k-1} \theta$$

$$(2) \text{ 由于 } \int_{\theta}^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{\theta}{x^2} dx = +\infty, \text{ 则当 } k=1 \text{ 时, } E(X) \text{ 不存在。}$$

$$(3) E(X^2) = \int_{\theta}^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{k\theta^k}{x^{k+1}} dx = \frac{k}{k-2} \theta^2$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = \frac{k\theta^2}{(k-1)^2(k-2)}$$

(4) 由于 $\int_{\theta}^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{2\theta^2}{x^3} dx = +\infty$, 则当 $k=2$ 时, $D(X)$ 不存在。

21、(1) 在 14 题中, 求 $\text{Cov}(X,Y)$, ρ_{xy}

(2) 在 16 题中, 求 $\text{Cov}(X,Y)$, ρ_{xy} , $D(X,Y)$

解:(1) 由 14 题, $E(X) = \frac{1}{2}$, $E(Y) = \frac{3}{4}$, $E(XY) = \frac{3}{14}$

$$\text{Cov}(X,Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{3}{14} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = -\frac{9}{56}$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{i=0}^2 i^2 \cdot p_i = 0^2 \times \frac{15}{28} + 1^2 \times \frac{12}{28} + 2^2 \times \frac{1}{28} = \frac{16}{28}$$

$$E(Y^2) = \sum_{j=0}^2 j^2 p_j = 0^2 \times \frac{10}{28} + 1^2 \times \frac{15}{28} + 2^2 \times \frac{3}{28} = \frac{27}{28}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{16}{28} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{28}$$

$$D(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = \frac{27}{28} - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{45}{112}$$

$$\rho_{xy} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X,Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{-\frac{9}{56}}{\sqrt{\frac{9}{28}}\sqrt{\frac{45}{112}}} = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

(2) 由 16 题, $E(X) = \frac{2}{5}$, $E(Y) = \frac{2}{5}$, $E(XY) = \frac{2}{15}$

$$\text{Cov}(X,Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = \frac{2}{15} - \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} = -\frac{2}{75}$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} x^2 \cdot 24xydy = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$E(Y^2) = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} y^2 \cdot 24xydy = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = \frac{1}{5} - \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$D(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 = \frac{1}{5} - \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$\rho_{xy} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X,Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = \frac{-\frac{2}{75}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{25}}\sqrt{\frac{1}{25}}} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X,Y) = \frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{25} - \frac{2}{75} = \frac{2}{75}$$

(3) X 的分布律为

X	0	1	2
p_k	0.24	0.38	0.38

Y 的分布律为

Y	0	1	2
p_k	0.16	0.34	0.5

$$E(X) = 1.14, \quad E(Y) = 1.34$$

$$E(XY) = 1 \cdot P\{X=1, Y=1\} + 2(P\{X=1, Y=2\} + P\{X=2, Y=1\}) + 4 \cdot P\{X=2, Y=2\} = 1.8$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0.2724$$

$$E(X^2) = 1.9, \quad E(Y^2) = 2.34$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = 0.6004, \quad D(Y) = E(Y^2) - (E(Y))^2 = 0.5444$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = 0.4765$$

22、设随机变量 (X, Y) 具有 $D(X) = 9$, $D(Y) = 4$, $\rho_{xy} = -\frac{1}{6}$, 求 $D(X+Y)$, $D(X-3Y+4)$ 。

$$\text{解: } \text{Cov}(X, Y) = \rho_{xy} \sqrt{D(X)} \sqrt{D(Y)} = -\frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{9} \cdot \sqrt{4} = -1$$

$$\therefore D(X+Y) = D(X) + D(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 9 + 4 + 2 \times (-1) = 11$$

$$D(-3Y) = (-3)^2 \cdot D(Y) = 9 \times 4 = 36$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, -3Y) = -3\text{Cov}(X, Y) = (-3) \times (-1) = 3$$

$$\therefore D(X-3Y+4) = D(X-3Y) = D(X) + D(-3Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, -3Y) = 51$$

$$23、\text{解: (1)} \quad E(X_1^2(X_2-4X_3)^2) = E(X_1^2)(E(X_2^2) - 8E(X_2)E(X_3) + 16E(X_3^2)) = 17$$

$$(2) \quad E(X_i) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad E(X_i^2) = \frac{1}{3}, \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

$$E((X_1 - 2X_2 + X_3)^2) = E(X_1^2) + 4E(X_2^2) + E(X_3^2) - 4E(X_1)E(X_2) + 2E(X_1)E(X_3) - 4E(X_2)E(X_3) = \frac{1}{2}$$

24、设随机变量 (X, Y) 具有概率密度

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & |y| < x, 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

验证 X, Y 不相关, 但 X, Y 不是相互独立的。

$$\text{解: } E(X) = \iint_{\substack{|y| < x \\ 0 < x < 1}} x dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_{-x}^x x dy = \int_0^1 2x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$E(Y) = \iint_{\substack{|y| < x \\ 0 < x < 1}} y dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_{-x}^x y dy = 0$$

$$E(XY) = \iint_{\substack{|y| < x \\ 0 < x < 1}} xy dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_{-x}^x xy dy = 0$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0 - \frac{2}{3} \times 0 = 0$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} = 0, \text{ 则 } X, Y \text{ 不相关。}$$

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_{-x}^x dy = 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{-y}^1 dx = 1 + y & -1 < y < 0 \\ \int_y^1 dx = 1 - y & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

由于当 $|y| < x, 0 < x < 1$ 时, $f_X(x)f_Y(y) \neq f(x, y)$, 故 X, Y 不相互独立。

25、解: 设 $X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{第 } i \text{ 号球放入第 } i \text{ 号盒子} \\ 0, & \text{否则} \end{cases}$

$$P\{X_i = 1\} = \frac{1}{n}, \quad P\{X_i = 0\} = 1 - \frac{1}{n}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \quad E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) = 1$$

第四章 正态分布

1、解：∵ $Z \sim N(0,1)$

$$(1) \therefore P\{Z \leq 1.24\} = \Phi(1.24) = 0.8925$$

$$P\{1.24 < Z \leq 2.37\} = \Phi(2.37) - \Phi(1.24) = 0.9911 - 0.8925 = 0.0986$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\{-2.37 < Z \leq -1.24\} &= \Phi(-1.24) - \Phi(-2.37) = -\Phi(1.24) + \Phi(2.37) \\ &= -0.8925 + 0.9911 = 0.0986 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \because P\{Z \leq a\} &= 0.9147, \therefore \Phi(a) = 0.9147, \text{ 得 } a = 1.37 \\ P\{Z \geq b\} &= 0.0526, 1 - \Phi(b) = 0.0526, \Phi(b) = 0.9474, \text{ 得 } b = 1.62 \end{aligned}$$

2、解：∵ $X \sim N(3,16)$

$$\therefore P\{4 < X \leq 8\} = \Phi\left(\frac{8-3}{4}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{4-3}{4}\right) = \Phi(1.25) - \Phi(0.25) = 0.8944 - 0.5987 = 0.2957$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\{0 < X \leq 5\} &= \Phi\left(\frac{5-3}{4}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{0-3}{4}\right) = \Phi(0.5) - \Phi(-0.75) \\ &= \Phi(0.5) - 1 + \Phi(0.75) = 0.6915 - 1 + 0.7734 = 0.4649 \end{aligned}$$

3、(1) 设 $X \sim N(25,36)$ ，试确定 C ，使 $P\{|X - 25| \leq C\} = 0.9544$ ；

(2) 设 $X \sim N(3,4)$ ，试确定 C ，使 $P\{X > C\} \geq 0.95$

解：(1) ∵ $X \sim N(25,36)$ ， $P\{|X - 25| \leq C\} = 0.9544$

$$\therefore P\{25 - C \leq X \leq 25 + C\} = 0.9544$$

$$\text{即 } \Phi\left(\frac{25+C-25}{6}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{25-C-25}{6}\right) = 0.9544$$

$$\Phi\left(\frac{C}{6}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-C}{6}\right) = 2\Phi\left(\frac{C}{6}\right) - 1 = 0.9544$$

$$\Phi\left(\frac{C}{6}\right) = 0.9772, \therefore \frac{C}{6} = 2, C = 12$$

(2) ∵ $X \sim N(3,4)$ ， $P\{X > C\} \geq 0.95$

$$\text{即 } 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{C-3}{2}\right) \geq 0.95, \Phi\left(\frac{3-C}{2}\right) \geq 0.95$$

$$\frac{3-C}{2} \geq 1.645, C \leq -0.29$$

4、解：(1) ∵ $X \sim N(3315, 575^2)$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore P\{2584.75 \leq X \leq 4390.25\} &= \Phi\left(\frac{4390.25 - 3315}{575}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{2584.75 - 3315}{575}\right) \\ &= \Phi(1.87) - \Phi(-1.27) = \Phi(1.87) - 1 + \Phi(1.27) = 0.9693 - 1 + 0.8980 = 0.8673\end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\therefore P\{X \leq 2719\} = \Phi\left(\frac{2719 - 3315}{575}\right) = \Phi(-1.04) = 1 - \Phi(1.04) = 1 - 0.8508 = 0.1492$$

$$\therefore Y \sim B(25, 0.1492)$$

$$\therefore P\{Y \leq 4\} = \sum_{i=0}^4 C_4^i (0.1492)^i (1 - 0.1492)^{4-i} = 0.6664$$

5、解： $\because X \sim N(6.4, 2.3)$

$$\therefore P(X > 8 | X > 5) = \frac{P\{X > 8\}}{P\{X > 5\}} = \frac{1 - \Phi\left(\frac{8 - 6.4}{\sqrt{2.3}}\right)}{1 - \Phi\left(\frac{5 - 6.4}{\sqrt{2.3}}\right)} = \frac{1 - \Phi(1.055)}{1 - \Phi(-0.923)} = \frac{1 - 0.8554}{\Phi(0.923)} = \frac{0.1446}{0.8212} = 0.1761$$

6、解：(1) $\because X \sim N(11.9, (0.2)^2)$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore P\{11.7 < X < 12.3\} &= \Phi\left(\frac{12.3 - 11.9}{0.2}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{11.7 - 11.9}{0.2}\right) = \Phi(2) - \Phi(-1) = \Phi(2) - 1 + \Phi(1) \\ &= 0.9772 - 1 + 0.8413 = 0.8185\end{aligned}$$

设 $A = \{\text{两只电阻器的电阻值都在 } 11.7 \text{ 欧和 } 12.3 \text{ 欧之间}\}$

$$\text{则 } P(A) = (0.8185)^2 = 0.6699$$

(2) 设 X, Y 分别是两只电阻器的电阻值，则 $X \sim N(11.9, (0.2)^2)$ ， $Y \sim N(11.9, (0.2)^2)$ ，且 X, Y 相互独立

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore P\{(X > 12.4) \cup (Y > 12.4)\} &= 1 - P\{X \leq 12.4\} \cdot P\{Y \leq 12.4\} = 1 - \left[\Phi\left(\frac{12.4 - 11.9}{0.2}\right)\right]^2 \\ &= 1 - [\Phi(2.5)]^2 = 1 - (0.9938)^2 = 0.0124\end{aligned}$$

7、一工厂生产的某种元件的寿命 X (以小时计) 服从均值 $\mu = 160$ ，均方差为 σ 的正态分布，若要求 $P\{120 < X < 200\} \geq 0.80$ ，允许 σ 最大为多少？

解：因为 $X \sim N(160, \sigma^2)$

$$\text{由 } 0.80 \leq P\{120 < X < 200\} = \Phi\left(\frac{200 - 160}{\sigma}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{120 - 160}{\sigma}\right)$$

从而 $2\Phi\left(\frac{40}{\sigma}\right) - 1 \geq 0.80$, 即 $\Phi\left(\frac{40}{\sigma}\right) \geq 0.9$, 查表得 $\frac{40}{\sigma} \geq 1.282$, 故 31.2

8、解：(1) $\because X \sim N(90, (0.5)^2)$

$$\therefore P\{X < 89\} = \Phi\left(\frac{89-90}{0.5}\right) = \Phi(-2) = 1 - \Phi(2) = 1 - 0.9772 = 0.0228$$

(2) 设 $X \sim N(d, (0.5)^2)$

由

$$P\{X \geq 80\} \geq 0.99, \therefore 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{80-d}{0.5}\right) \geq 0.99, \Phi\left(\frac{d-80}{0.5}\right) \geq 0.99, \text{ 即 } \frac{d-80}{0.5} \geq 2.33$$

从而 $d \geq 81.17$

9、解： $\because X$ 与 Y 相互独立，且 $X \sim N(150, 3^2)$, $Y \sim N(100, 4^2)$

则 (1) $W_1 = X + Y \sim N(150 + 100, 3^2 + 4^2) = N(250, 5^2)$

$$W_2 = 2X + Y \sim N(2 \times 150 + 100, (2)^2 \times 3^2 + 4^2) = N(400, 52)$$

$$W_3 = \frac{X + Y}{2} \sim N\left(125, \frac{5^2}{2}\right) = N(125, 2.5)$$

(2)

$$P\{X + Y < 242.6\} = \Phi\left(\frac{242.6 - 250}{5}\right) = \Phi(-1.48) = 1 - \Phi(1.48) = 1 - 0.9306 = 0.0694$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\left\{\left|\frac{X + Y}{2} - 125\right| > 5\right\} &= P\left\{\frac{X + Y}{2} < 125 - 5\right\} + P\left\{\frac{X + Y}{2} > 125 + 5\right\} \\ &= \Phi\left(\frac{125 - 5 - 125}{2.5}\right) + 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{125 + 5 - 125}{2.5}\right) = \Phi(-2) + 1 - \Phi(2) \\ &= 2 - 2\Phi(2) = 2 - 2 \times 0.9772 = 0.0456 \end{aligned}$$

10、解：(1) $\because X \sim N(10, (0.2)^2)$, $Y \sim N(10.5, (0.2)^2)$, 且 X 与 Y 相互独立

$$\therefore X - Y \sim N(-0.5, 2 \times (0.2)^2) = N(-0.5, (0.282)^2)$$

$$P\{X - Y < 0\} = \Phi\left(\frac{0 - (-0.5)}{0.282}\right) = \Phi(1.77) = 0.9616$$

(2) 设 $X \sim N(10, (0.2)^2)$, $Y \sim N(10.5, \sigma^2)$, 且 X 与 Y 相互独立

$$\therefore X - Y \sim N(-0.5, 2 \times (0.2)^2 + \sigma^2)$$

$$\text{由 } 0.90 \leq P\{X - Y < 0\} = \Phi\left(\frac{0 - (-0.5)}{\sqrt{0.2^2 + \sigma^2}}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{0.5}{\sqrt{0.2^2 + \sigma^2}}\right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{0.5}{\sqrt{0.2^2 + \sigma^2}} \geq 1.28, \text{ 故 } 0.3348$$

11、设某地区女子的身高（以 m 计） $W \sim N(1.63, (0.025)^2)$ ，男子身高（以 m 计）

$M \sim N(1.73, (0.05)^2)$ ，设各人身高相互独立。

（1）在这一地区随机选一名女子，一名男子。求女子比男子高的概率。

（2）在这一地区随机选 5 名女子，求其中至少有 4 名的身高大于 1.60 的概率。

（3）在这一地区随机选 50 名女子，求这 50 名女子的平均身高大于 1.60 的概率。

解：' $W \sim N(1.63, (0.025)^2)$ ， $M \sim N(1.73, (0.05)^2)$ ，且 W 与 M 相互独立

$$(1) \therefore W - M \sim N(1.63 - 1.73, (0.025)^2 + (0.05)^2) = N(-0.1, (0.056)^2)$$

$$P\{W > M\} = P\{W - M > 0\} = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{0.1}{0.056}\right) = 1 - \Phi(1.79) = 1 - 0.9633 = 0.0367$$

$$(2) P\{W > 1.60\} = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{1.60 - 1.63}{0.025}\right) = 1 - \Phi(-1.2) = \Phi(1.2) = 0.8849$$

设 5 名女子中身高大于 1.60 的人数为 Y ，则 $Y \sim B(5, 0.8849)$

$$\therefore P\{Y \geq 4\} = C_5^4 (0.8849)^4 (1 - 0.8849)^1 + C_5^5 (0.8849)^5 (1 - 0.8849)^0 = 0.8955$$

（3）' $W_i \sim N(1.63, 0.025^2)$ ， $i = 1, 2, \dots, 50$ ，且它们相互独立

$$\text{则 } \bar{W} = \frac{1}{50} \sum_{i=1}^{50} W_i \sim N\left(1.63, \frac{(0.025)^2}{50}\right) = N(1.63, 0.003535)$$

$$P\{\bar{W} > 1.60\} = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{1.60 - 1.63}{0.003535}\right) = 1 - \Phi(-8.4866) = \Phi(8.4866) \approx 1$$

$$12、\text{解：}(1) P\left\{\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} < \frac{16 - \mu}{\sigma}\right\} = 0.20 \quad \frac{16 - \mu}{\sigma} = -0.84$$

$$P\left\{\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} < \frac{20 - \mu}{\sigma}\right\} = 0.9 \quad \frac{20 - \mu}{\sigma} = 1.28$$

由，解得，

$$\mu = 17.6, \sigma = 1.885$$

$$(2) 3X + 2Y - 6Z \sim N(0, 49)$$

$$P\left\{\frac{3X + 2Y - 6Z}{7} < \frac{-7}{7}\right\} = 0.1587$$

13、解：(1) $Z = m - X - 30$

$$(2) Z \sim N(m - 30, 7.5^2)$$

$$(3) P\{Z > 450\} = 0.95 \quad P\left\{\frac{Z - (m - 30)}{7.5} \geq \frac{450 - (m - 30)}{7.5}\right\} = 0.95$$

$$\frac{450 - (m - 30)}{7.5} = -1.645 \quad m = 492.4$$

14、解：(1) $Z \sim N(m-30, 3^2 + 7.5^2)$

(2) $P(Z < 450) = 0.90$

$$P\left\{\frac{Z - (m - 30)}{\sqrt{3^2 + 7.5^2}} = \frac{450 - (m - 30)}{\sqrt{3^2 + 7.5^2}}\right\} = 0.90$$

$$\frac{450 - (m - 30)}{\sqrt{3^2 + 7.5^2}} = -1.28 \quad m = 490.36$$

15、某种电子元件的寿命 X (以年记) 服从数学期望为 2 的指数分布, 各元件的寿命相互

独立。随机取 100 只元件, 求这 100 只元件的寿命之和大于 180 的概率。

解: $\because X$ 服从参数为 2 的指数分布 $\therefore E(X) = 2, D(X) = 4$

$X_i = \{\text{第 } i \text{ 个电子元件的寿命}\}, X_i$ 与 X 具有相同分布 ($i = 1, 2, \dots, 100$), 且它们独立

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i \sim N(100 \times 2, 100 \times 4) = N(200, 20^2)$$

$$\therefore P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i > 180\right\} = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{180 - 200}{20}\right) = \Phi(1) = 0.8413$$

$$16、\text{解: } \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i - 100 \times 25}{\sqrt{100 \times 1}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$P\{24.74 \leq \bar{X} \leq 25.25\} = P\left\{\frac{2475 - 2500}{10} \leq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i - 2500}{10} \leq \frac{2525 - 2500}{10}\right\} = 0.9876$$

17、解: $X_i \sim N(-0.5 \times 10^{-7}, 0.5 \times 10^{-7})$

$$E(X_i) = 0, \quad D(X_i) = \frac{10^{-14}}{12} = \frac{1}{12} \times 10^{-14}$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{400} X_i - 400 \times 0}{\sqrt{400 \times \frac{1}{12} \times 10^{-14}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$P\left\{\left|\sum_{i=1}^{400} X_i\right| < 0.5 \times 10^{-6}\right\} = P\left\{\left|\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{400} X_i}{\sqrt{400 \times \frac{1}{12} \times 10^{-14}}}\right| < \frac{0.5 \times 10^{-6}}{\sqrt{400 \times \frac{1}{12} \times 10^{-14}}}\right\} = 0.6156$$

18、解：(1) $\because X \sim B(1000, 0.2)$ $\therefore X \stackrel{\text{近似地}}{\sim} N(1000 \times 0.2, 1000 \times 0.2 \times 0.8) = N(200, 160)$

$$P\{170 \leq X \leq 185\} \approx \Phi\left(\frac{185 + 0.5 - 200}{\sqrt{160}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{170 - 0.5 - 200}{\sqrt{160}}\right) \\ = \Phi(2.41) - \Phi(1.15) = 0.9920 - 0.8749 = 0.1171$$

$$P\{X \geq 190\} \approx 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{190 - 0.5 - 200}{\sqrt{160}}\right) = \Phi(0.83) = 0.7967$$

$$P\{X \leq 180\} \approx \Phi\left(\frac{180 + 0.5 - 200}{\sqrt{160}}\right) = \Phi(-1.54) = 1 - \Phi(1.54) = 1 - 0.9382 = 0.0618$$

(2) 设至少需要装 n 部电话，才能使其中含有白色电话机的部数不少于 50 部的概率大于 0.95

$$\text{即 } 0.95 < P\{X \geq 50\} = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{50 - 0.2n}{\sqrt{n \times 0.2 \times 0.8}}\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{0.2n - 50}{\sqrt{n \times 0.2 \times 0.8}}\right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{0.2n - 50}{\sqrt{n \times 0.2 \times 0.8}} > 1.645, n > 304.9552, \text{ 从而取 } n \geq 305$$

19、一射手射击一次得分 X 是一个随机变量，具有分布律

X	8	9	10
P_k	0.01	0.29	0.70

(1) 求独立射击 10 次总得分小于等于 96 的概率；

(2) 求在 900 次独立射击中得分为 8 的射击次数大于等于 6 的概率。

解：(1) $E(X) = 8 \times 0.01 + 9 \times 0.29 + 10 \times 0.70 = 9.69$

$$E(X^2) = 8^2 \times 0.01 + 9^2 \times 0.29 + 10^2 \times 0.70 = 94.13$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = 94.13 - 9.69^2 = 0.2339$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i \stackrel{\text{近似地}}{\sim} N(10 \times 9.69, 10 \times 0.2339) = N(96.9, (1.53)^2)$$

设第 i 个射手射击一次得分为 X_i , X_i ($i=1, 2, 3, \dots, 10$) 和 X 具有相同的分布且它们相互独立

$$\therefore P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i \leq 96\right\} = \Phi\left(\frac{96 - 96.9}{1.53}\right) = \Phi(-0.59) = 1 - \Phi(0.59) = 1 - 0.7224 = 0.2776$$

(2) 设 $X = \{900 \text{ 次独立射击中得分为 } 8 \text{ 分的射击次数}\}$ ，则 $X \sim B(900, 0.01)$

$$\therefore P\{X \geq 6\} = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{6 - 0.5 - 900 \times 0.01}{\sqrt{900 \times 0.01 \times 0.99}}\right) = \Phi(1.17) = 0.8790$$

第五章 样本及抽样分布

1、解：

$$(1) f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = f(x_1)f(x_2)f(x_3)f(x_4) = \begin{cases} 2^4 e^{-2 \sum_{i=1}^4 x_i}, & x_i > 0, i=1,2,3,4 \\ 0, & \text{其它} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) P\left\{\frac{1}{2} < X_1 < 1, 0.7 < X_2 < 1.2\right\} = P\left\{\frac{1}{2} < X_1 < 1\right\} P\{0.7 < X_2 < 1.2\}$$

$$= (e^{-1} - e^{-2})(e^{-1.4} - e^{-1.2})$$

$$(3) E(X) = \frac{1}{2}, \theta = \frac{1}{2}, D(X) = \theta^2 = \frac{1}{4}, E(\bar{X}) = E(X) = \frac{1}{2}, D(\bar{X}) = \frac{D(X)}{n} = \frac{1}{16}.$$

$$(4) E(X_1 X_2) = E(X_1)E(X_2) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$E[X_1(X_2 - 0.5)^2] = E(X_1)E(X_2 - 0.5)^2 = \frac{1}{2}DX_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}.$$

$$(5) D(X_1 X_2) = E[(X_1 X_2)^2] - [E(X_1 X_2)]^2$$

$$= E(X_1^2 X_2^2) - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2$$

$$= E(X_1^2)E(X_2^2) - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 \quad (\because E(X_i^2) = D(X_i) + (EX_i)^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{16} = \frac{3}{16}$$

2、解：

$$(1) P\{\max(X_1, X_2, X_3) < 85\} = \prod_{i=1}^3 P\{X_i < 85\} = \left[\Phi\left(\frac{85-75}{10}\right)\right]^3 = [\Phi(1)]^3 = 0.5955$$

$$(2) P\{(60 < X_1 < 80) \cup (75 < X_3 < 90)\}$$

$$= P(60 < X_1 < 80) + P(75 < X_3 < 90) - P(60 < X_1 < 80) \cdot P(75 < X_3 < 90)$$

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{80-75}{10}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{60-75}{10}\right) + \Phi(1.5) - \Phi(0) - [\Phi(0.5) - \Phi(-1.5)][\Phi(1.5) - \Phi(0)]$$

$$= 0.6915 + 0.3392 - 1 + 0.4332 - 0.6247 \times 0.4332$$

$$= 0.7873.$$

$$(3) \quad E(X_i) = E(X) = 75, D(X_i) = D(X) = 100$$

$$E(X_i^2) = D(X_i) + (EX_i)^2 = 5725$$

$$E(X_1^2 X_2^2 X_3^2) = E(X_1^2) E(X_2^2) E(X_3^2) = 5725^3 = 1.8764 \times 10^{11},$$

$$(4) \quad D(X_1 X_2 X_3) = E(X_1^2 X_2^2 X_3^2) - [E(X_1 X_2 X_3)]^2 = 5725^3 - 75^6$$

$$D(2X_1 - 3X_2 - X_3) = 4D(X_1) + 9D(X_2) + D(X_3) = 14D(X) = 1400$$

$$(5) \quad P\{X_1 + X_2 \leq 148\} = P\{X \leq 74\} = \Phi\left(\frac{74 - 75}{10/\sqrt{2}}\right) \\ = [1 - \Phi(0.14)] = 0.4443.$$

$$3、解：(1) \quad P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 2, X_3 = 3\} = P\{X_1 = 1\} \cdot P\{X_2 = 2\} \cdot P\{X_3 = 3\}$$

$$= \frac{5e^{-5}}{1!} \cdot \frac{5^2 e^{-5}}{2!} \cdot \frac{5^3 e^{-5}}{3!} = \frac{5^6 e^{-15}}{12} \approx 0.000398$$

$$(2) \quad P\{X_1 + X_2 = 1\} = P\{X_1 = 1, X_2 = 0\} + P\{X_1 = 0, X_2 = 1\}$$

$$= \frac{5e^{-5}}{1!} \cdot \frac{e^{-5}}{0!} + \frac{e^{-5}}{0!} \cdot \frac{5e^{-5}}{1!} = 10e^{-10}.$$

4、(1) 设总体 $X \sim N(52, (6.3)^2)$, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{36} 是来自 X 的容量为 36 的样本, 求 $P\{50.8 < \bar{X} < 53.8\}$ 。

(2) 设总体 $X \sim N(12, 4)$, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_5 是来自 X 的容量为 5 的样本, 求样本均值与总体均值之差的绝对值大于 1 的概率。

解：(1) $\because X \sim N(52, (6.3)^2)$, 则 $\bar{X} \sim N(52, \frac{(6.3)^2}{36})$

$$P\{50.8 < \bar{X} < 53.8\} = \Phi\left(\frac{53.8 - 52}{6.3/\sqrt{36}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{50.8 - 52}{6.3/\sqrt{36}}\right) = \Phi(1.7143) - \Phi(-1.1429) \\ = \Phi(1.7143) + \Phi(1.1429) = 0.9536 + 0.8729$$

$$(2) \quad P\{|\bar{X} - \mu| > 1\} = 1 - P\{|\bar{X} - \mu| \leq 1\}$$

$$= 1 - P\left\{\left|\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{2/\sqrt{5}}\right| \leq \frac{1}{2/\sqrt{5}}\right\} = 2 - 2\Phi(1.1180) = 0.2628$$

5、求总体 $N(20, 3)$ 的容量分别为 10, 15 的两独立样本均值差的绝对值大于 0.3 的概率。

解：记 $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i, \bar{Y} = \frac{1}{15} \sum_{i=1}^{15} Y_i$, \bar{X} 与 \bar{Y} 独立，且

$$\bar{X} \sim N(20, \frac{3}{10}), \bar{Y} \sim N(20, \frac{3}{15}), \text{则 } \bar{X} - \bar{Y} \sim N(0, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P\{|\bar{X} - \bar{Y}| > 0.3\} &= P\left\{\left|\frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{1/\sqrt{2}}\right| > 0.3 \times \sqrt{2}\right\} = 2[1 - \Phi(0.3 \times \sqrt{2})] \\ &\approx 2[1 - \Phi(0.4243)] = 2(1 - 0.6628) = 0.6744 \end{aligned}$$

6、解： $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{50} \sum_{i=1}^{50} x_i = 74.92,$

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{49} \sum_{i=1}^{50} (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = 201.5037$$

$$s = 14.1952.$$

7、解：(1) $\because X_i \sim N(76.4, 383), \therefore \frac{X_i - 76.4}{\sqrt{383}} \sim N(0, 1)$

$$\therefore U = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 (X_i - 76.4)^2}{383} = \sum_{i=1}^4 \frac{(X_i - 76.4)^2}{383} \sim \chi^2(4)$$

$$W = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^4 (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{383} = \frac{3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=1}^4 (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{383} = \frac{3S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(3)$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1) \text{ 有 } D\left[\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}\right] = 2(n-1)$$

$$\text{即：} (n-1)^2 D\left(\frac{S^2}{\sigma^2}\right) = 2(n-1) \text{ 从而 } D(S^2) = \frac{2\sigma^4}{n-1}$$

$$\text{当 } n=4 \text{ 时, } D(S^2) = \frac{2}{3}\sigma^4.$$

$$(2) P\{0.711 < U \leq 7.779\} = P\{U \leq 7.779\} - P\{U \leq 0.711\}$$

$$= (1 - P\{U > 7.779\}) - (1 - P\{U > 0.711\})$$

$$= P\{U > 0.711\} - P\{U > 7.779\}$$

$$= 0.95 - 0.1 = 0.85$$

$$P\{0.352 < W \leq 6.251\} = P\{W > 0.352\} - P\{W > 6.251\}$$

$$= 0.95 - 0.1 = 0.85.$$

8、解：证： $\because X \sim t(n)$

$$\therefore X \text{ 具有如下结构: } X = \frac{U}{\sqrt{Y/n}}$$

其中 $U \sim N(0,1)$, $Y \sim \chi^2(n)$, 且 U 和 Y 相互独立, 从而

$$X^2 = \frac{U^2}{Y/n}, U^2 \sim \chi^2(1), \text{ 且 } U^2 \text{ 与 } Y \text{ 也相互独立,}$$

故 $X^2 \sim F(1, n)$.

第六章 参数估计

$$1、\text{解: } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b} & 0 < x < b \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_0^b x \cdot \frac{1}{b} dx = \frac{b}{2}$$

$$\text{令 } A_1 = \mu_1, \text{ 即 } \bar{X} = \frac{b}{2}, \text{ 解得 } b \text{ 的矩估计量为 } \hat{b} = 2\bar{X}$$

$$\hat{b} = 2\bar{X} = \frac{2}{9}(0.5 + 0.6 + 0.1 + 1.3 + 0.9 + 1.6 + 0.7 + 0.9 + 1.0) = 1.689$$

$$2、\text{设总体 } X \text{ 具有概率密度 } f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\theta^2}(\theta - x) & 0 < x < \theta \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} \text{ 参数 } \theta \text{ 未知}$$

X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是来自 X 的样本, 求 θ 的矩估计量。

$$\text{解: } \because E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_0^\theta x \cdot \frac{2(\theta - x)}{\theta^2} dx = \frac{x^2}{\theta} \Big|_0^\theta - \frac{2x^3}{3\theta^2} \Big|_0^\theta = \frac{\theta}{3}$$

$$\text{令 } A_1 = \mu_1, \text{ 即 } \bar{X} = \frac{\theta}{3}, \text{ 解得 } \theta \text{ 的矩估计量为 } \hat{\theta} = 3\bar{X}$$

3、设总体 $X \sim B(m, p)$, 参数 $m, p(0 < p < 1)$ 均未知, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 是来自 X 的样本,

求 m 与 p 的矩估计量 (对于具体样本值, 若求得的 \hat{m} 不是整数, 则与 \hat{m} 最接近的整数作为 m 的估计)。

$$\text{解: (1) 由 } \begin{cases} \mu_1 = E(X) = mp \\ \mu_2 = E(X^2) = D(X) + E^2(X) = mp(1-p) + (mp)^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} A_1 = \mu_1 \\ A_2 = \mu_2 \end{cases}, \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} A_1 = mp \\ A_2 = mp(1-p) + (mp)^2 \end{cases}, \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} p = 1 - \frac{\mu_2 - \mu_1^2}{\mu_1} \\ m = \frac{\mu_1}{p} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore m, p \text{ 的矩估计量为 } \begin{cases} \hat{p} = 1 - \frac{A_2 - A_1^2}{A_1} = 1 - \frac{(n-1)S^2}{n\bar{X}} \\ \hat{m} = \frac{\bar{X}}{\hat{p}} \end{cases}$$

4、解：(1) $E(X) = \lambda$ 令 $A_1 = \mu_1$, 即 $\bar{X} = \lambda$, 解得 λ 的矩估计量为 $\hat{\lambda} = \bar{X}$

$$P\{X = x\} = \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} e^{-\lambda} (x = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$P\{X = x_i\} = \frac{\lambda^{x_i}}{x_i!} e^{-\lambda} (x_i = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

似然函数

$$L(\lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n P\{X = x_i\} = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda^{x_i} e^{-\lambda}}{x_i!} = (e^{-\lambda})^n \lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} \frac{1}{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i!}$$

$$\ln L(\lambda) = -n\lambda + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) \ln \lambda - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(x_i!)$$

$$\frac{d \ln L(\lambda)}{d\lambda} = -n + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{\lambda} = 0$$

解得 λ 的最大似然估计值为 $\hat{\lambda} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \bar{x}$

(2) 由(1)知 $\hat{\lambda} = \bar{x} = \frac{1}{10}(6 + 4 + 9 + 6 + 10 + 11 + 6 + 3 + 7 + 10) = 7.2$

5、(1) 设 X 服从参数为 p ($0 < p < 1$) 的几何分布, 其分布律为 $P\{X = x\} = (1-p)^{x-1} p$,

$x = 1, 2, \dots$, 参数 p 未知。设 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 是一个样本值。求 p 的最大似然估计值。

(2) 一个运动员, 投篮的命中率为 p ($0 < p < 1$, 未知), 以 X 表示他投篮直至投中为止所需的次数。他共投篮 5 次得到 X 的观察值为

5 1 7 4 9

求 p 的最大似然估计值。

解：(1) 似然函数

$$L(p) = \prod_{i=1}^n P\{X = x_i\} = \prod_{i=1}^n (1-p)^{x_i-1} p = p^n (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i-1)} = p^n (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n}$$

$$\ln L(p) = n \ln p + \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - 1) \ln(1-p) = n \ln p + (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n) \ln(1-p)$$

$$\frac{d \ln L(p)}{dp} = \frac{n}{p} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - 1)}{1-p} \stackrel{\text{令}}{=} 0, \text{ 解得 } p = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} = \frac{1}{\bar{x}}$$

故 p 的最大似然估计值为 $\hat{p} = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} = \frac{1}{\bar{x}}$

(2) $\because \bar{x} = \frac{5+1+7+4+9}{5} = \frac{26}{5}, \therefore \hat{p} = \frac{1}{\bar{x}} = \frac{5}{5+1+7+4+9} = \frac{5}{26}$

6、解：由 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

(1) σ^2 已知，似然函数 $L(\mu) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i, \mu) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}\right)^n e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

$$\ln L(\mu) = -n \ln(\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$$

$$\frac{d \ln L(\mu)}{d \mu} = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (2\mu - 2x_i) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \sum_{i=1}^n (\mu - x_i) = n\mu - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 0$$

解得 μ 的最大似然估计值 $\hat{\mu} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} = \bar{x}$

(2) μ 已知，似然函数为

$$L(\sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i, \sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}\right)^n e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\ln L(\sigma^2) = -\frac{n}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{n}{2} \ln(\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$$

$$\frac{d}{d\sigma^2} \ln L(\sigma^2) = -\frac{n}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2(\sigma^2)^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2, \text{ 故 } \sigma^2 \text{ 的最大似然估计值为 } \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2.$$

7、设 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n 为总体 X 的一个样本， x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 为一相应的样本值。

$$(1) \text{ 总体 } X \text{ 的概率密度为 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta^2} x e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad 0 < \theta < +\infty, \text{ 求参数 } \theta \text{ 的最}$$

大似然估计量和估计值。

(3) 设 $X \sim B(m, p)$, m 已知, $p(0 < p < 1)$ 未知, 求 p 的最大似然估计值。

$$\text{解: (1) 似然函数 } L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i, \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{x_i}{\theta}}$$

$$\ln L(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (\ln x_i - 2 \ln \theta - \frac{x_i}{\theta}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i - 2n \ln \theta - \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$\frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d \theta} = -\frac{2n}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \stackrel{\text{令}}{=} 0, \text{ 解得 } \theta = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \frac{1}{2} \bar{x}$$

$$\text{故 } \theta \text{ 的最大似然估计值为: } \hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \frac{1}{2} \bar{x}$$

$$\text{故 } \theta \text{ 的最大似然估计量为: } \hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \frac{1}{2} \bar{X}$$

$$(2) \text{ 似然函数 } L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i, \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i^2}{2\theta^3} e^{-\frac{x_i}{\theta}}$$

$$\ln L(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[2 \ln x_i - \ln(2\theta^3) - \frac{x_i}{\theta} \right] = \sum_{i=1}^n 2 \ln x_i - n \ln(2\theta^3) - \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$\frac{d \ln L(\theta)}{d \theta} = -\frac{n}{2\theta^3} \cdot 6\theta^2 + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \stackrel{\text{令}}{=} 0, \text{ 解得 } \theta = \frac{1}{3n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \frac{1}{3} \bar{x}$$

$$\text{故参数 } \theta \text{ 的最大似然估计值为: } \hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{3n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \frac{1}{3} \bar{x}, \text{ 估计量为 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{3n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \frac{1}{3} \bar{X}$$

(3) 若 $X \sim B(m, p)$, m 已知, $\therefore P\{X = x_i\} = C_m^{x_i} p^{x_i} (1-p)^{m-x_i}$ $x = 1, 2, \dots, m$

$$L(p) = \prod_{i=1}^n P\{X = x_i\} = \prod_{i=1}^n C_m^{x_i} p^{x_i} (1-p)^{m-x_i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln L(p) &= \sum_{i=1}^n [\ln C_m^{x_i} + x_i \ln p + (m-x_i) \ln(1-p)] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \ln C_m^{x_i} + \ln p \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \ln(1-p)(nm - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d \ln L(p)}{dp} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{p} - \frac{nm - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{1-p} \stackrel{\text{令}}{=} 0, \text{ 即 } \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{p} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{1-p} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{p(1-p)} = \frac{nm}{1-p}$$

$$\text{解得 } p = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{mn} = \frac{\bar{X}}{m}$$

$$\text{故 } p \text{ 的最大似然估计值为 } \hat{p} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{mn} = \frac{\bar{X}}{m}$$

8、解：似然函数为

$$L(\theta) = P\{X=1\} \cdot P\{X=2\} \cdot P\{X=1\} = \theta^2 \cdot 2\theta(1-\theta) \cdot \theta^2 = 2\theta^5(1-\theta)$$

$$\ln L(\theta) = \ln 2 + 5 \ln \theta + \ln(1-\theta)$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{d}{d\theta} \ln L(\theta) = \frac{5}{\theta} - \frac{1}{1-\theta} = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } \theta \text{ 的最大似然估计值为 } \hat{\theta} = \frac{5}{6}.$$

9、解：

$$\begin{aligned} L(\alpha, \beta) &= \prod_{i=1}^n f_{X_i}(x_i, \alpha, \beta) \prod_{i=1}^n f_{Y_i}(y_i, \alpha, \beta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x_i - \alpha - \beta)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(y_i - \alpha + \beta)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \right)^{2n} e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \alpha - \beta)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \alpha + \beta)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln L(\alpha, \beta) = -n \ln(2\pi) - 2n \ln \sigma - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \alpha - \beta)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \alpha + \beta)^2 \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \ln L(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{2}{2\sigma^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \alpha - \beta) + \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \alpha + \beta) \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln L(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{2}{2\sigma^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \alpha - \beta) - \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \alpha + \beta) \right) = 0$$

联立 解得 $\alpha = \frac{\bar{x} + \bar{y}}{2}, \beta = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{2},$

故 α, β 的最大似然估计量为 $\hat{\alpha} = \frac{\bar{x} + \bar{y}}{2}, \hat{\beta} = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{2}.$

10、解：(1) 由 $\mu_1 = EX = \theta/2$ ，得 θ 的矩估计量 $\hat{\theta} = 2\bar{X}$

$$E(\hat{\theta}) = 2E(\bar{X}) = 2E(X) = 2 \cdot \frac{\theta}{2} = \theta$$

故 θ 的矩估计量 $\hat{\theta} = 2\bar{X}$ 是 θ 的无偏估计量。

$$(2) EY = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \cdot \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{(k-1)!} = \lambda \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!} = \lambda$$

令 $\lambda = \bar{Y}$ 得 λ 的矩估计量 $\hat{\lambda} = \bar{Y}.$

$$EZ = E(3Y + Y^2) = 3EY + E(Y^2)$$

$$\because EY = \lambda, E(Y^2) = D(Y) + (EY)^2 = \lambda + \lambda^2$$

$$\therefore E(Z) = 3\lambda + (\lambda + \lambda^2) = 4\lambda + \lambda^2$$

$$(3) U = 3\bar{Y} + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2$$

$$E(U) = E\left(3\bar{Y} + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2\right) = 3E(\bar{Y}) + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(Y_i^2) = 3\lambda + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\lambda + \lambda^2) = 4\lambda + \lambda^2 = E(Z)$$

因此 U 是 $E(Z)$ 的无偏估计。

11、已知 X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4 是来自均值为 θ 的指数分布总体的样本，其中 θ 未知，设有估计量

$$T_1 = \frac{1}{6}(X_1 + X_2) + \frac{1}{3}(X_3 + X_4)$$

$$T_2 = \frac{X_1 + 2X_2 + 3X_3 + 4X_4}{5}$$

$$T_3 = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4}{4}$$

(1) 指出 T_1, T_2, T_3 中哪几个是 θ 的无偏估计量。

(2) 在上述的无偏估计量中指出哪一个较为有效。

解：(1) 由题知 $E(X_i) = \theta, D(X_i) = \theta^2$

$$E(T_1) = E\left[\frac{1}{6}(X_1 + X_2) + \frac{1}{3}(X_3 + X_4)\right] = \frac{1}{6}(EX_1 + EX_2) + \frac{1}{3}(EX_3 + EX_4) = \theta$$

$$E(T_2) = E\left(\frac{X_1 + 2X_2 + 3X_3 + 4X_4}{5}\right) = 2\theta$$

$$E(T_3) = E\left(\frac{X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4}{4}\right) = \theta$$

$\therefore T_1, T_3$ 是 θ 的无偏估计量。

(2)

$$D(T_1) = D\left[\frac{1}{6}(X_1 + X_2) + \frac{1}{3}(X_3 + X_4)\right] = \frac{1}{36}[D(X_1) + D(X_2)] + \frac{1}{9}[D(X_3) + D(X_4)] = \frac{5}{18}\theta^2$$

$$D(T_3) = D\left(\frac{X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{16}[D(X_1) + D(X_2) + D(X_3) + D(X_4)] = \frac{1}{4}\theta^2$$

$\therefore D(T_3) \leq D(T_1)$ ，故 T_3 比 T_1 更有效。

12、解： $X \sim N(\mu, 1296)$ ， $n = 27, \bar{x} = 1478$

(1) μ 置信水平为 0.95， $1 - \alpha = 0.95, \alpha = 0.05$ 查表得 $z_{\alpha/2} = \Phi^{-1}\left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$ 即

$$z_{0.025} = \Phi^{-1}(0.975) = 1.96$$

$\therefore \mu$ 的置信水平为 0.95 的置信区间：

$$\left(\bar{x} \pm \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\alpha/2}\right) = \left(1478 \pm \frac{36}{\sqrt{27}} \times 1.96\right) = (1478 \pm 13.58) = (1464.42, 1491.58)$$

(2) μ 置信水平为 0.90， $1 - \alpha = 0.90, \alpha = 0.1$ 查表得 $z_{\alpha/2} = \Phi^{-1}\left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$ 即

$$z_{0.05} = \Phi^{-1}(0.95) = 1.645$$

$\therefore \mu$ 的置信水平为 0.90 的置信区间：

$$\left(\bar{x} \pm \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\alpha/2}\right) = \left(1478 \pm \frac{36}{\sqrt{27}} \times 1.65\right) = (1478 \pm 11.40) = (1466.60, 1489.40)$$

13、以 X 表示某种小包装糖果的重量（以 g 计）设 $X \sim N(\mu, 4)$ ，今取得样本（容

量 $n=10$)

55.95 56.54 57.58 55.13 57.48 56.06 59.93 58.30 52.57 58.46

(1) 求 μ 的最大似然估计值；

(2) 求 μ 的置信水平为 0.95 的置信区间。

解： $\because X \sim N(\mu, 4)$, $\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{8}}$

$$(1) \text{ 似然函数 } L(\mu) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i, \mu) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{8}} = \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} \right)^n e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i-\mu)^2}{8}}$$

$$\ln L(\mu) = -n \ln(2\sqrt{2\pi}) - \frac{1}{8} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$$

$$\frac{d \ln L(\mu)}{d \mu} = -\frac{1}{8} \sum_{i=1}^n (2\mu - 2x_i) = 0, \text{ 即 } \sum_{i=1}^n (\mu - x_i) = n\mu - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 0$$

$$\text{解得 } \mu = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} = \bar{x}, \text{ 而}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{10} (55.95 + 56.54 + 57.58 + 55.13 + 57.48 + 56.06 + 59.93 + 58.30 + 52.57 + 58.46) = 56.8$$

故 μ 的最大似然估计值为： $\hat{\mu} = 56.8$

(2) $\because \mu$ 的置信水平为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间： $(\bar{x} \pm \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}})$

$$\because \bar{x} = 56.8$$

$$1-\alpha = 0.95, \text{ 查表得 } Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = \Phi^{-1}(0.975) = 1.96$$

$\therefore \mu$ 的置信水平为 0.95 的置信区间为：

$$(56.8 \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{10}} \times 1.96) = (56.8 \pm 1.24) = (55.56, 58.04)$$

14、解：

(1) σ^2 的无偏估计值 $\hat{\sigma}^2 = s^2 = (1.381)^2 = 1.9072$

μ 的无偏估计值 $\hat{\mu} = \bar{x} = 14.72$

$$(2) T = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$$

μ 置信水平为 0.90, $1-\alpha=0.90, \alpha=0.1$ 查表得 $t_{\alpha/2}(n-1)=t_{0.05}(29)=1.6991$

$\therefore \mu$ 的置信水平为 0.90 的置信区间：

$$\left(\bar{x} \pm \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) \right) = (14.72 \pm \frac{1.381}{\sqrt{30}} \times 1.6991) = (14.72 \pm 0.428) = (14.292, 15.148)$$

15、一油漆商希望知道某种新的内墙油漆的干燥时间，在面积相同的 12 块内墙上做实验，记录了干燥时间（以分计）得样本均值 $\bar{x}=66.3$ 分，样本标准差 $s=9.4$ 分。设样本来自正态总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, μ, σ^2 均未知，求干燥时间的数学期望的置信水平为 0.95 的置信区间。

解： μ 的置信水平为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间： $\left(\bar{x} \pm \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1) \right)$

$$\because \bar{x}=66.3, s=9.4$$

$$1-\alpha=0.95, n=12, \text{查表得 } t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-1)=t_{0.025}(11)=2.2010$$

$\therefore \mu$ 的置信水平为 0.95 的置信区间为：

$$(66.3 \pm \frac{9.4}{\sqrt{12}} \times 2.2010) = (66.3 \pm 5.97) = (60.33, 72.27)$$

16、解：由题知， $n=32, \bar{x}=19.07, s=3.245$

μ 置信水平为 0.95, $1-\alpha=0.95, \alpha=0.05$ 查表得 $t_{\alpha/2}(n-1)=t_{0.025}(31)=2.0395$

$\therefore \mu$ 的置信水平为 0.95 的置信区间：

$$\left(\bar{x} \pm \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) \right) = (19.07 \pm \frac{3.245}{\sqrt{32}} \times 2.0395) = (19.07 \pm 1.17) = (17.9, 20.24)$$

17、设 X 是春天捕到得某种鱼的长度（以 m 计）设 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, μ, σ^2 未知。下面是 X 的一个容量为 $m=13$ 的样本：

13.1 5.1 18.0 8.7 16.5 9.8 6.8 12.0 17.8 25.4 19.2 15.8 23.0

(1) 求 σ^2 的无偏估计量；

(2) 求 σ 的置信水平为 0.95 的置信区间。

解： $\because N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{13} (13.1 + 5.1 + 18.0 + 8.7 + 16.5 + 9.8 + 6.8 + 12.0 + 17.8 + 25.4 + 19.2 + 15.8 + 23.0) = 14.7077$$

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{13-1} \sum_{i=1}^{13} (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{1}{12} [(13.1 - 14.7077)^2 + \dots + (23.0 - 14.7077)^2] = 37.75$$

$\therefore \sigma^2$ 的无偏估计量为: $\hat{\sigma}^2 = s^2 = 37.75$

$\therefore \sigma^2$ 的置信水平为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间为: $\left(\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1)}, \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1)} \right)$

$1-\alpha = 0.95$, $n = 13$, 查表得
 $\chi_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1) = \chi_{0.025}^2(12) = 23.337$, $\chi_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2(n-1) = \chi_{0.975}^2(12) = 4.404$

$\therefore \sigma$ 的置信水平为 0.95 的置信区间为: $\left(\sqrt{\frac{12 \times 37.75}{23.337}}, \sqrt{\frac{12 \times 37.75}{4.404}} \right) = (4.406, 10.142)$

18、解: 由题知 $\bar{x}_A = 81.31$, $s_A^2 = 60.76$, $\bar{x}_B = 78.61$, $s_B^2 = 48.24$, $n_1 = 9, n_2 = 15$

参数未知, $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ 的置信水平为 0.95 的置信区间

$$\left(\bar{x}_A - \bar{x}_B \pm t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1 + n_2 - 2) \cdot s_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}} \right)$$

$$\text{其中 } s_w = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1-1)s_A^2 + (n_2-1)s_B^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}} = \sqrt{\frac{8 \times 60.76 + 14 \times 48.24}{9 + 15 - 2}} = 7.27$$

查表得 $t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1 + n_2 - 2) = t_{0.025}(22) = 2.0739$

得 $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ 的置信水平为 0.95 的置信区间为

$$(81.31 - 78.61 \pm 2.0739 \times 7.27 \times \sqrt{8/45}) = (2.7 \pm 6.357) = (-3.657, 9.057)$$

19、解: 由题知 $n_1 = 9, n_2 = 11$, $1-\alpha = 0.95$

查表得 $F_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1-1, n_2-1) = F_{0.025}(8, 10) = 3.85$,

$$F_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1-1, n_2-1) = F_{0.975}(8, 10) = \frac{1}{F_{0.025}(10, 8)} = \frac{1}{4.30}$$

$$\text{由 } s_x^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2 \right)$$

计算得 $\bar{x} = 0.69$, $s_x^2 = \frac{1}{8} (5.22 - 9 \times 0.69^2) = 0.1169$,

$\bar{y} = 1.3636$, $s_y^2 = \frac{1}{10} (22.14 - 11 \times 1.3636^2) = 0.1687$

$\frac{\sigma_x^2}{\sigma_y^2}$ 的置信水平为 0.95 的置信区间为

$$\left(\frac{s_x^2}{s_y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{F_{\alpha/2}(n_1-1, n_2-1)}, \frac{s_x^2}{s_y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{F_{1-\alpha/2}(n_1-1, n_2-1)} \right) = (0.148, 2.446)$$

20、解：(1) $n_1 = 8, n_2 = 10$ $\bar{x} = 15.75$, $S_x^2 = 46.21$, $\bar{y} = 23.3$, $S_y^2 = 92.68$

单侧置信区间 $\left(0, \frac{s_x^2}{s_y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{F_{1-\alpha}(n_1-1, n_2-1)} \right)$ 查表得 $F_{0.95}(7, 9) = \frac{1}{F_{0.05}(9, 7)} = \frac{1}{3.68}$

$\frac{\sigma_x^2}{\sigma_y^2}$ 的置信水平为 0.95 的置信上限

$$\frac{\sigma_x^2}{\sigma_y^2} = \frac{s_x^2}{s_y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{F_{1-\alpha}(n_1-1, n_2-1)} = \frac{46.21}{92.68} \times 3.68 = 1.835$$

(2) σ_x 的置信水平为 0.95 的单侧置信区间 $\left(0, \frac{\sqrt{n-1}s_x}{\sqrt{\chi_{1-\alpha}^2(n-1)}} \right)$

查表得 $\chi_{1-\alpha}^2(n-1) = \chi_{0.95}^2(7) = 2.167$, σ_x 的置信水平为 0.95 的单侧上限为

$$\bar{\sigma}_x = \frac{\sqrt{n-1}s_x}{\sqrt{\chi_{1-\alpha}^2(n-1)}} = \frac{\sqrt{7 \times 46.21}}{\sqrt{2.167}} = 12.22$$

21、解： μ 的置信水平为 0.95 的单侧置信区间 $(\bar{x} - \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\alpha}(n-1), \infty)$

由 17 题知 $\bar{x} = 14.7076$, $s = 6.144$, $t_{\alpha}(n-1) = t_{0.05}(12) = 1.7823$

μ 的置信水平为 0.95 的单侧置信下限为 $\underline{\mu} = \bar{x} - \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{\alpha}(n-1) = 11.67$

22、解：由 18 题知 $\bar{x}_A = 81.31$, $s_A^2 = 60.76$, $\bar{x}_B = 78.61$, $s_B^2 = 48.24$, $s_w = 7.27$,

$n_1 = 9, n_2 = 15$, 查表得 $t_{\alpha}(n_1 + n_2 - 2) = t_{0.10}(22) = 1.3212$,

$\mu_1 - \mu_2$ 的置信水平为 0.90 的单侧置信上限

$$\overline{\mu_1 - \mu_2} = \bar{x}_A - \bar{x}_B + t_{\alpha}(n_1 + n_2 - 2) \cdot s_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}} = 2.7 + 4.0499 = 6.75$$

第七章 假设检验

- 1、一车床工人需要加工各种规格的工件，已知加工一工件所需的时间服从正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ，均值为 18 分，标准差为 4.62 分。现希望测定，是否由于对工作的厌烦影响了他工作效率，今测得以下的数据：

20.01 19.32 18.76 22.42 20.49 25.89 20.11 18.97 20.90

试依据这些数据（取显著性水平 $\alpha = 0.05$ ），检验假设： $H_0: \mu \leq 18$ ， $H_1: \mu > 18$ 。

解：设 $H_0: \mu \leq 18$ ， $H_1: \mu > 18$ 。

这是 σ^2 已知的右边检验问题，选统计量： $z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$

$\because \alpha = 0.05$ ，查表得： $z_{\alpha} = z_{0.05} = 1.645$

\therefore 当 H_0 为真时，拒绝域为： $\left\{ z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \geq z_{0.05} = 1.645 \right\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \bar{x} &= \frac{1}{9}(20.01 + 19.32 + 18.76 + 22.42 + 20.49 + 25.89 + 20.11 + 18.97 + 20.90) \\ &= 20.7633 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma = 4.62, n = 9, \mu_0 = 18$$

$$\therefore z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{20.7633 - 18}{4.62/\sqrt{9}} \approx 1.7944 > 1.645$$

\therefore 拒绝 H_0 ，即由于对工作的厌烦影响了他工作效率。

- 2、《美国公共健康》杂志（1994 年 3 月）描述涉及 20143 个个体的一项大规模研究，文章说从脂肪中摄取热量的平均百分比是 38.4%（范围是 6%到 71.6%），在某一大学医院进行一项研究以判定在该医院中病人的平均摄取量是否不同于 38.4%，抽取了 15 个病人测得平均摄取量为 40.5%，样本标准差为 7.5%。设样本来自正态总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ， μ, σ^2 均未知。试取显著性水平 $\alpha = 0.05$ 检验假设 $H_0: \mu = 38.4$ ， $H_1: \mu \neq 38.4$

解：设 $H_0: \mu = 38.4$, $H_1: \mu \neq 38.4$

这是 σ^2 未知关于 μ 的双边检验，检验统计量为：
$$t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}}$$

$\because \alpha = 0.05, n = 15$, 查表得： $t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) = t_{0.025}(14) = 2.1448$

\therefore 当 H_0 为真时，拒绝域为：
$$\left\{ |t| = \left| \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} \right| > t_{0.025}(14) = 2.1448 \right\}$$

又由题知： $\bar{x} = 40.5\%$, $s = 7.5\%$, $\mu_0 = 38.4\%$

$$\therefore |t| = \left| \frac{40.5\% - 38.4\%}{7.5\%/\sqrt{15}} \right| \approx 1.0844 < 2.1448$$

故应接受 H_0 ，即认为脂肪摄取量的平均百分比为 38.4%。

3、自某种铜溶液测得 9 个铜含量的百分比的观察值，算得样本均值为 8.3，标准差为 0.025，设样本来自正态总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ， μ, σ^2 未知。试依据这一样本取显著性水平 $\alpha = 0.01$ 检验 $H_0: \mu \geq 8.42$, $H_1: \mu < 8.42$ 。

解：设 $H_0: \mu \geq 8.42$, $H_1: \mu < 8.42$

这是 σ^2 未知关于 μ 的左边检验，检验统计量为：
$$t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}}$$

$\alpha = 0.01, n = 9$ 查表得： $t_{\alpha}(n-1) = t_{0.01}(8) = 2.8965$

\therefore 当 H_0 为真时，拒绝域为：
$$\left\{ t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} < -t_{0.01}(8) = -2.8965 \right\}$$

又由题知： $\bar{x} = 8.3$, $s = 0.025$, $\mu_0 = 8.42$

$$\therefore t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{8.3 - 8.42}{0.025/\sqrt{9}} = -14.4000 < -2.8965$$

故应拒绝 H_0 ，即认为 $\mu < 8.42$ 。

4、检验假设： $H_0: \mu = 72.46$, $H_1: \mu \neq 72.46$

解：这是 σ^2 未知关于 μ 的双边检验

检验统计量为：
$$t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}}$$

在 $\because \alpha = 0.05, n = 16$, $t_{\alpha/2}(n-1) = t_{0.025}(15) = 2.1315$

$$\therefore \text{拒绝域为: } \left\{ |t| = \left| \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} \right| \geq t_{0.025}(15) = 2.1315 \right\}$$

又由题知: $\bar{x} = 72.69$

$$s = 8.34, \mu_0 = 72.64$$

$$\therefore t = \left| \frac{72.69 - 72.64}{8.34/\sqrt{16}} \right| \approx 0.024 < 2.1315$$

接受 H_0 , 即可认为某地区成年男子的平均体重为 72.64。

5、检验假设: $H_0: \mu \leq 200, H_1: \mu > 200$

解: 这是 σ^2 未知关于 μ 的右边检验

$$\text{检验统计量为: } t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\because \alpha = 0.05, n = 10, t_{\alpha}(n-1) = t_{0.05}(9) = 1.8331$$

$$\therefore \text{拒绝域为: } \left\{ t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} > t_{0.05}(9) = 1.8331 \right\}$$

$$\text{又由题知: } \bar{x} = \frac{1}{10}(208 + 180 + 232 + 168 + 212 + 208 + 254 + 229 + 230 + 181) = 210.2$$

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{9}(2.2^2 + 30.2^2 + 21.8^2 + 42.2^2 + 1.8^2 + 2.2^2 + 43.8^2 + 18.8^2 + 19.8^2 + 29.2^2) = 744.18$$

$$s = 27.28$$

$$\mu_0 = 200$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{210.2 - 200}{27.28/\sqrt{9}} \approx 1.1217 < 1.8331$$

接受 H_0 , 即认为 $\mu \leq 200$ 。

6、检验假设: $H_0: \sigma^2 = 5000, H_1: \sigma^2 \neq 5000$,

解: 这是 μ 未知, 关于 σ^2 的双边检验

$$\text{检验统计量为: } \chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2}$$

$$\because \alpha = 0.02, n = 26, \chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n-1) = \chi_{0.99}^2(25) = 11.523, \chi_{\alpha/2}^2(n-1) = \chi_{0.01}^2(25) = 44.313$$

∴ 拒绝域为： $\{\chi^2 \leq 11.523 \text{ 或 } \chi^2 \geq 44.313\}$

又由题知： $s^2 = 7200$ $\sigma_0^2 = 5000$

$$\therefore \chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2} = \frac{25 \times 7200}{5000} = 36$$

∴ χ^2 未落入拒绝域，故接受 H_0 ，认为某牌号电池的寿命的标准差为 5000 小时。

7、某种标准类型电池的容量（以安-时计）的标准差 $\sigma = 1.66$ ，随机地取 10 只新类型的电池测得它们的容量如下

146 141 135 142 140 143 138 137 142 136

设样本来自正态总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ， μ, σ^2 未知，问标准差是否有变动，即需检验假设（取 $\alpha = 0.05$ ）： $H_0: \sigma^2 = 1.66^2$ ， $H_1: \sigma^2 \neq 1.66^2$

解：设 $H_0: \sigma^2 = 1.66^2$ ， $H_1: \sigma^2 \neq 1.66^2$

这是 μ 未知，关于 σ^2 的双边检验，检验统计量为： $\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2}$

$\alpha = 0.05$ ， $n = 10$ ，查表得： $\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(n-1) = \chi_{0.975}^2(9) = 2.7$ ， $\chi_{\alpha/2}^2(n-1) = \chi_{0.025}^2(9) = 19.022$

∴ 当 H_0 为真时，拒绝域为： $\{\chi^2 \leq \chi_{0.975}^2(9) = 2.7 \text{ 或 } \chi^2 \geq \chi_{0.025}^2(9) = 19.022\}$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{10}(146 + 141 + 135 + 142 + 140 + 143 + 138 + 137 + 142 + 136) = 140$$

$$\begin{aligned} s^2 &= \frac{1}{10-1} [(146-140)^2 + (141-140)^2 + \dots + (136-140)^2] \\ &= \frac{1}{9}(36 + 1^2 + 25 + 4 + 0 + 9 + 4 + 9 + 4 + 16) = 12, \quad \sigma_0^2 = 1.66^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2} = \frac{9 \times 12}{1.66^2} \approx 83.824 \geq 19.022$$

故应拒绝 H_0 ，认为标准差有变动。

8、检验假设： $H_0: \sigma \leq 140$ ， $H_1: \sigma > 140$

解：这是 μ 未知，关于 σ^2 的右边检验，则

$$\text{检验统计量为： } \chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2}$$

∵ $\alpha = 0.05$ ， $n = 25$ ， $\chi_{\alpha}^2(n-1) = \chi_{0.05}^2(24) = 36.415$

∴ 拒绝域为： $\{\chi^2 \geq 36.415\}$

又由题知： $s^2 = 154.3494^2$ $\sigma_0^2 = 140^2$

$$\therefore \chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2} = \frac{24 \times 154.3494^2}{140^2} = 29.172 < 36.415$$

$\therefore \chi^2$ 未落入拒绝域，故接受 H_0 ，认为 $\sigma \leq 140$

9、由某种铁的比热的 9 个观察值得到样本标准差 $s = 0.0086$ 设样本来自正态总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ， μ ， σ^2 均未知。试检验假设 ($\alpha = 0.05$)

$$H_0: \sigma \geq 0.0100, H_1: \sigma < 0.0100$$

解：设 $H_0: \sigma \geq 0.0100$ ， $H_1: \sigma < 0.0100$

这是 μ 未知，关于 σ^2 的左边检验，则检验统计量为：
$$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2}$$

$$\alpha = 0.05, n = 9, \text{查表得: } \chi_{\alpha}^2(n-1) = \chi_{0.95}^2(8) = 2.733$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } H_0 \text{ 为真时, 拒绝域为: } \{\chi^2 < \chi_{0.95}^2(8) = 2.733\}$$

又由题知： $s^2 = 0.0086^2$ ， $\sigma_0^2 = 0.01^2$

$$\therefore \chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2} = \frac{8 \times 0.0086^2}{0.01^2} = 5.9186 > 2.733$$

故接受 H_0 ，认为 $\sigma \geq 0.01$

10、(1) 检验假设： $H_0: \mu \geq 3315$ ， $H_1: \mu < 3315$

这是 σ^2 未知关于 μ 的左边检验

$$\text{检验统计量为: } t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\because \alpha = 0.1, n = 30, t_{\alpha}(n-1) = t_{0.1}(29) = 1.3114$$

$$\therefore \text{拒绝域为: } \{t < -1.3114\}$$

又由题知： $\bar{x} = 3189$ ， $s = 488$ ， $\mu_0 = 3315$

$$\therefore t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{3189 - 3315}{488/\sqrt{30}} \approx -1.4142 < -1.3114$$

拒绝 H_0 ，即认为 $\mu < 3315$

(2) 检验假设： $H_0: \sigma \leq 525$ ， $H_1: \sigma > 525$

这是 μ 未知，关于 σ^2 的右边检验，则

$$\text{检验统计量为： } \chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2}$$

$$\because \alpha = 0.05, n = 30, \chi_{\alpha}^2(n-1) = \chi_{0.05}^2(29) = 42.557$$

$$\therefore \text{拒绝域为： } \{\chi^2 \geq 42.557\}$$

$$\text{又由题知： } s^2 = 488^2, \sigma_0^2 = 525^2$$

$$\therefore \chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2} = \frac{29 \times 488^2}{525^2} = 25.056 < 42.557$$

$$\therefore \chi^2 \text{ 未落入拒绝域，故接受 } H_0, \text{ 认为 } \sigma \leq 525$$

11、检验假设： $H_0: \mu_1 \leq \mu_2, H_1: \mu_1 > \mu_2$

解：这是 σ^2 未知，关于总体均值的比较

$$\text{检验统计量为： } t = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}}$$

$$\because \alpha = 0.05, n_1 = 9, n_2 = 4, t_{0.05}(n_1 + n_2 - 2) = t_{0.05}(11) = 1.7959$$

$$\therefore \text{拒绝域为： } \left\{ t = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{s_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{4}}} \geq t_{0.05}(11) = 1.7959 \right\}$$

由题，A 班、B 班考试成绩的样本均值和样本方差分别为：

$$\bar{x} = 80, s_1^2 = 110.25$$

$$\bar{y} = 65, s_2^2 = 174$$

又

$$s_{\omega}^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} = \frac{8 \times 110.25 + 3 \times 174}{9 + 4 - 2} = 127.636, s_{\omega} = 11.2976$$

$$\therefore \text{现观测值 } t = 2.2094 > 1.7959$$

$$\therefore \text{拒绝 } H_0, \text{ 认为 } \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

12、检验假设： $H_0: \mu_1 \geq \mu_2, H_1: \mu_1 < \mu_2$

解：这是 σ^2 未知，关于总体均值的比较

检验统计量为：
$$t = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}}$$

$$\because \alpha = 0.05, n_1 = 13, n_2 = 13, t_{0.05}(n_1 + n_2 - 2) = t_{0.05}(24) = 1.7109$$

$$\therefore \text{拒绝域为：} \left\{ t = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{S_w \sqrt{\frac{1}{13} + \frac{1}{13}}} \leq -t_{0.05}(24) = -1.7109 \right\}$$

由题，晴天、雨天的混浊度的样本均值和样本方差分别为：

$$\bar{x} = 6.177, s_1^2 = 17.5003$$

$$\bar{y} = 9.477, s_2^2 = 33.6853$$

又

$$s_w^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} = \frac{13 \times 17.5003 + 13 \times 33.6853}{13 + 13 - 2} = 27.7255, s_w = 5.2655$$

$$\therefore \text{现观测值 } t = -1.5978 > -1.7959$$

$$\therefore \text{接受 } H_0, \text{ 认为 } \mu_1 \geq \mu_2。$$